

DISPUTES MARKING MONTREAL TRIALS

2 Quebec Separatist Cases Disrupted by Outbursts

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Feb. 6—Insults, reprimands and contempt citations are marking the two trials of avowed Quebec separatists facing charges growing out of the political kidnappings of last October.

The judges—Marcel Nichols, 43 years old, and Roger Ouimet, 63, both French-Canadian federalists—have frequently adjourned court to restore calm.

The trial of Paul Rose was adjourned Friday until Monday to allow Justice Nichols to resolve a dispute over a jury candidate's statement that he was "partial" when he seemed to have meant "impartial". Rose, 27, a former teacher, is charged with the strangling of Pierre Laporte, Quebec Labor Minister, following an abduction to further the aims of the radical Front for the Liberation of Quebec.

In another courtroom, the trial of Michel Chartrand, a labor leader charged with seditious conspiracy, was recessed, also until Monday, after an outburst. Justice Ouimet halted the hearing abruptly when he found himself unable to stop Mr. Chartrand from hurling abuse at the prosecuting attorney.

Arrested Under War Act

In the prisoners' box with Mr. Chartrand were Pierre Vallieres, Charles Gagnon, Robert Lemieux and Jacques Larue-Langlois—all arrested under the War Measures Act invoked on Oct. 16 to give police extraordinary powers to find the kidnappers of Mr. Laporte and James R. Cross, then British trade commissioner.

The war measure, superseded now by the Public Order Act, outlawed the Quebec front and allowed the police to arrest its members and sympathizers and hold them without bail. The five men before Justice Ouimet's court were charged with

membership in the front, or conspiracy to overthrow the Government. They are widely considered to be the intellectual leaders of the extreme separatist movement in Quebec.

After two weeks of preliminary skirmishing, neither court has yet selected a jury, although Mr. Rose, acting in his own defense, has agreed with the prosecuting attorney on five jurors. Earlier in the proceedings, Mr. Rose was cited for contempt after accusing Justice Nichols of collusion with the prosecutor.

However, on Thursday he was back in court challenging the "impartiality" of one prospective juror after the other. The session ended in an adjournment called by Justice Nichols over confusion about the meaning of the word. A jury candidate who was believed to consider himself "impartial" described himself in French, nevertheless, as "partial."

Juror Explains Stand

The prospective juror, a young engineer, said specifically that while he thought Mr. Rose had "a very slim chance" of being found not guilty, he understood that it was up to the prosecution to prove guilt. If the prosecutor failed to prove guilt, then Mr. Rose must be acquitted.

However, when he was asked by Mr. Rose directly: "Would you be partial or impartial?" the candidate replied "I am certain I would be partial."

The judge, looking puzzled, adjourned the court to think over the statement and decide what the candidate meant.

Mr. Rose has challenged every candidate in connection with his sympathies on the issue of Quebec separatism. He has done this despite Justice Nichols's ruling that "political questioning" was not in order.

Justice Ouimet's task in maintaining court decorum has been complicated by the presence in the prisoners' box of five long-time activists for whom court appearances are no new experience.

Mr. Gagnon, a former college lecturer, Mr. Vallieres, and Mr. Larue-Langlois, journalists, and Mr. Lemieux, a lawyer who has often defended members of the front, are all articulate and their quips often bring applause from the courtroom audience.

Once when Justice Ouimet said that "it was the Queen who filed the charges" against the accused, laughter broke out in the court.

The weekend adjournment developed after a brief recess during which a number of persons gathered around the five men in the dock. When court reconvened, Gabriel Lapointe, the special prosecutor, asked that the accused furnish a list of lawyers who would be the only people with the right to approach the defendants in the courtroom. This request starter Mr. Chartrand's barrage of abuse at the prosecutor.

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MONTREAL (UPI)--FOUR SHOUTING, SCUFFLING MEMBERS OF THE QUEBEC
 LIBERATION FRONT (FLQ) WERE CHARGED FORMALLY TUESDAY WITH THE
 KIDNAP-MURDER OF PROVINCIAL LABOR MINISTER PIERRE LAPORTE LAST
 FALL. B. APPROX. 1944 B. APPROX. 1948

PAUL ROSE, 27; JACQUES ROSE, 23, HIS BROTHER, FRANCIS SIMARD, 23,
 AND BERNARD LORTIE, 19, WERE ORDERED, TO APPEAR IN COURT THURSDAY
 WHEN A TRIAL DATE WILL BE SET. B. APPROX. 1952

POLICE READ AN UNSIGNED STATEMENT AT A CORONER'S INQUEST MONDAY,
 WHICH THEY SAID WAS MADE BY SIMARD, WHICH SAID THE ROSE BROTHERS
 STRANGLED LAPORTE WITH THE CHAIN OF HIS RELIGIOUS MEDAL
 OCT. 17. HE WAS KIDNAPED OCT. 10, FIVE DAYS AFTER BRITISH DIPLOMAT
 JAMES R. CROSS WHO WAS RELEASED UNHARMED DEC. 3. THEY WERE CAPTURED
 DEC. 28.

THE SEPARATIST GROUP MEMBERS FACE A MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF LIFE
 IN PRISON IF THEY ARE CONVICTED.

"I DON'T RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT OF THIS COURT TO TRY ME,"
 PAUL ROSE SHOUTED AS HE WAS ARRAIGNED. HE WAS INVOLVED IN A
 SHOVING MATCH WITH POLICE AS HE LEFT THE COURTROOM. ALL THE DEFENDANTS
 HAD SHOUTED SEPARATISTS MOVEMENT SLOGANS AS THEY WERE BROUGHT IN.

WHILE THEY WERE BEING ARRAIGNED, AN ARMY FORCE GUARDING
 MONTREAL AND QUEBEC CITY AGAINST POSSIBLE TERRORIST ATTACKS WERE
 WITHDRAWN. POLICE ALSO REPORTED TUESDAY THEY HAD RECEIVED A
 COMMUNIQUE STATING OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FLQ HAD REGROUPED AND
 WERE ENGAGED IN GUERRILLA TACTICS TRAINING IN "ANGOLA, CUBA,
 ALGERIA, THE MIDEAST AND SOON, PEKING." A POLICE SPOKESMAN SAID
 THEY WERE TAKING THE COMMUNIQUE "SERIOUSLY."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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CANADA TO TRY 4 IN LAPORTE CASE

Inquest Finds Separatists Responsible in Death

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Jan. 4 — Four French-Canadian revolutionaries were declared "criminally responsible" for the death of the Quebec Labor Minister, Pierre Laporte, and were ordered held for trial today after an inquest that included testimony about Mr. Laporte's last hours.

"He was crying, he wanted us to take him to the hospital," according to an unsigned statement read to the court by two Quebec Provincial Police constables, who said the statement had been given them by Francis Simard, one of the four defendants. All four are members of a militant French-Canadian separatist movement.

Mr. Laporte, who was 49 years old, was kidnapped from the lawn of his suburban home across the St. Lawrence River from Montreal on Oct. 10. According to the statement attributed to Mr. Simard, Mr. Laporte tried to escape on the night of Oct. 16 from a bungalow in the Montreal suburb of St. Hubert where he was being held captive.

The Labor Minister, according to the statement, broke a window in the bungalow and tried to climb out, but cut his hands and, bleeding from gashes on his hands and chest, begged in tears to be taken to a hospital.

Instead, the statement said, "we decided to strangle him with the [religious] chain he had been wearing since his kidnapping."

Mr. Simard also allegedly told the policemen that Jacques Rose, 23, and Paul Rose, 27, two of the other defendants, then put the dead minister's body into the trunk of an old Chevrolet and drove it to the St. Hubert military base, where it was found the next night.

3 Arrested Last Week

The purported Simard statement said that "Paul, Jacques and I choked him. Politically we had to do it and we did. We are all equally responsible. We knew what we were doing."

Mr. Simard and the Rose brothers were arrested Dec. 28 when they were flushed from a tunnel under the basement of an isolated farmhouse at St. Luc, south of Montreal. The fourth man, Bernard Lortie, 19, had been arrested some weeks earlier.

In testimony given in the first days of the inquest — which opened before the arrest of the Rose brothers and Mr. Simard, was adjourned, and then resumed today — Mr. Lortie admitted having been one of the four kidnappers but denied having been present at the time of Mr. Laporte's murder.

Mr. Simard and the Rose brothers, appearing before Judge Jacques Trahan at today's inquest, refused to testify and shouted separatist slogans. The four men are admitted members of the terrorist-separatist Quebec Liberation Front.

Mr. Simard entered the courtroom with his fist raised, shouting: "Vive le F.L.Q.! Vive le Quebec libre!" Refusing to testify, he said: "There's no need to take the oath."

Asked if he had a lawyer, he replied: "I have no need for a lawyer. It's my revolutionary ideals which are involved. I have nothing to say."

Geneva Convention Cited

Jacques Rose, in refusing to take the oath, told the judge he felt he, his brother and Mr. Simard should be treated "as prisoners of war." He said he would give only his name, "according to the Geneva Convention."

When the prosecutor, Jacques Ducros, asked Mr. Rose who had killed Mr. Laporte, Mr. Rose replied: "I'm not going to answer your question because you're only a part of the government Mafia."

The four men, found by Judge Trahan to be "criminally responsible" for Mr. Laporte's kidnapping and murder, will be arraigned tomorrow. The purported Simard statement is almost certain to be the subject of a legal battle during the trial; according to one of the policemen, Mr. Simard took the statement in his hand and read it "but refused to sign because he didn't want to further implicate himself."

Mr. Laporte's kidnapping and murder followed the kidnapping on Oct. 5 of James Cross, the senior British trade commissioner in Montreal. Mr. Cross was released Dec. 3 after he and his captors had been surrounded by policemen. Three of his kidnappers are now in Cuba, having been flown there as part of an agreement for Mr. Cross's safe release.

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FLQ EXILES GET a new hideout

London Express Service

MEXICO CITY — Cuban authorities woke up the FLQ kidnapers of British diplomat James Cross in their hideout in Havana early yesterday and whisked them away in a covered, Russian-made truck to a new location, five miles out of town.

The surprise move came at 5:15 a.m., after I discovered the four Canadian separatists, two of their wives and one child were living in a shabby villa in the Miramar diplomatic district of Havana.

I was myself roused at the same time in my hotel and taken in a government car to Havana airport by a lugubrious man from the Foreign Ministry and put aboard a plane for Mexico City.

A few minutes before the Ilushin airliner of Cubana Airways departed, the man from the ministry, known as Raul, handed back my passport which was taken from me on arrival four days ago. He then gave me a cotton-wool handshake, saying with a half smile: "Come back again."

On his finger was a metal ring inscribed, 3,200 — the number of U.S. aircraft

CLAIMED SHOT down by the North Vietnamese. The rings are made from salvaged parts of the planes.

Fidel Castro has forbidden any communications between the press and the kidnapers, taken to Cuba after releasing Mr. Cross whom they held for two months.

The group was moved from their house one day after I discovered their whereabouts. They are Jacques Lanctot, his wife, Marie Bernadette Suzanne, their baby son Manuel Boris, Marc Carbonneau, Jacques Costette, Trudell and wife Louise Marie and Pierre Seguin.

It is now believed that Lanctot might have received his terrorist training in Cuba at one of Castro's training camps for revolutionaries in the southern region.

His first child could already have Cuban citizenship. He was born 18 months ago and given a Spanish and Russian Name — Manuel Boris.

Many of the FLQ cells were given their battle training in Cuba and attended ideological classes under communist professors. Separatists from Quebec have been encouraged to

holiday in Cuba for the past 10 years with free travel by ship from St. John, Newfoundland.

The Canadian ambassador to Cuba, Kenneth Brown, became extremely nervous and almost lockjawed when I asked him about the FLQ training in Cuba.

"I have nothing to say," he said at his embassy in the Miramar district, a mile from the kidnaper's first address. "I cannot comment at all."

Marc Carbonneau, the 37-year-old, pug-nosed Montreal taxi driver, has grown a beard which matches the shagginess of Fidel Castro's.

Castro has promised not to shave until the people have reaped all the fruits of the revolution.

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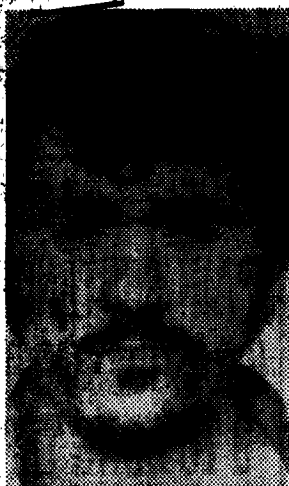
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Sketches of Quebec Suspects



Paul Rose

Described by the police as the leader of the kidnapers ... became well known to police in summer of 1969, when he opened "hippie haven" at Percé, in Gaspé, Quebec peninsula on Gulf of St. Lawrence ... 27 years old ... born in Montreal suburb ... itinerant teacher ... unmarried ... maintains close link with mother ... although reportedly mastermind of kidnapping, left fingerprints on ransom notes ... let passport fall into police hands



Jacques Rose

A smaller version of his brother ... 23 years old ... according to the police, shows talent for ingenious design and planning as a separatist terrorist ... designed hide-outs that frustrated police—one built into the closet of a Montreal apartment and another under basement of isolated farmhouse ... described by police as "armed and dangerous" ... termed a "complot" revolutionary because of ability to isolate human emotions ... unmarried ... works as laborer



Francis Simard

The least known of the three captured yesterday, ... 23 years old ... described by the police as rootless drifter ... no known trade or profession ... born in Gaspé ... met Roses in summer 1969 at "hippie" haven established by Paul Rose ... looks more boyish than Roses ... weighs about 140 pounds ... has blue eyes ... brown hair ... 5 feet 7 inches tall ... unmarried ... sought since Oct. 23 for conspiracy in Laporte kidnapping.

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Quebec Seizes 3 in Slaying of Laporte

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Dec. 28 — A three-month manhunt that involved up to 10,000 policemen and troops and brought on a national emergency decree ended today with the capture of three suspects in the kidnapping and murder of Pierre Laporte, Quebec Labor Minister.

Paul Rose, 27 years old, his brother Jacques, 23, and Francis Simard, 23, all French-Canadian separatists, were arrested in a night raid at an isolated farmhouse at St. Luc, 25 miles south of here. The men are members of the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, an organization committed to force to achieve Quebec's independence from Canada.

The men, though armed, did not resist after a discussion of surrender terms between intermediaries, the police said. Jérôme Chôquette, Quebec Minister of Justice, said later that to avoid further violence he had agreed to the suspects' demand that bail be considered for persons held under the War Measures Act. The act was ct. 15 by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to give the police extraordinary powers to deal with the political kidnappings that had taken place in Quebec.

Also arrested in the raid this morning was Michel Viger, 30, an accountant who had rented the farmhouse two months ago from a finance company, and, according to the police, had helped the suspects stock a basement hideaway with enough food for several weeks.

The Rose brothers and Simard were brought to Montreal police headquarters to await resumption of the inquest into the strangling of Mr. Laporte on Oct. 18.

Bernard Lortie, 19, a fourth member of the Chénier Cell, as the Laporte kidnapping suspects called their group, has been in police custody since mid-November. He was taken in a raid at a West Montreal apartment, where, it was learned later, the two Roses and Simard were concealed at the time.

At the coroner's inquest Lortie said he had played a part in the kidnapping of Mr. Laporte, and named the three others as accomplices. They had been the object of a nationwide search for several weeks.

Four separatists of a cell that abducted James R. Cross, British Trade Commissioner, on Oct. 5 were given safe passage to Cuba after they released their hostage in good health on Dec. 13. They are Marc Carbonneau, Jacques Lanctot, Jacques Cossette Trudel and Pierre Seguin.

Mr. Chôquette said the men captured today forfeited the Government's offer of safe conduct to another country when Mr. Laporte was killed.

The police believe the suspects lived in the St. Luc house for several weeks, probably since they left the apartment they had shared with Mr. Lortie. Suspects already in custody gave the tips leading the police to the St. Luc area, a community near St. Jean on the Richelieu River, about 30 miles north of the United States border. Last week the community was searched during a blizzard without success. But the attention of the police was drawn to a large, white house surrounded by trees, about 550 feet from a small dirt road leading off Highway 7. The police thought the surroundings mysteriously quiet. Drifts, piling around the shrubs, pathways and doors, were undisturbed by footsteps or shoveling.

A police squad kept vigil, cruising about on snowmobiles in the guise of sportsmen. After a light was seen in an upstairs window at night, they were alerted. A police officer said today the police had entered the house three times in the last two or three days but had found no one.

"We knew they were in there," he said. "It was only a matter of finding where they were hiding."

Entering the house last night for a determined search, they came upon a false panel behind the furnace in the basement. It opened into a passageway between an inner and outer wall. A hidden door through the second wall led to a tunnel packed with stores of food.

Mr. Chôquette, at a news co

ference today, did not disclose all the details. But he said he had been informed that the suspects had "posed certain conditions" for their peaceful surrender.

The Justice Minister assigned Jacques Ducros, a Montreal lawyer, as a government intermediary to meet with Dr. Jacques Ferron, an author who ran as a separatist candidate in the provincial elections of 1966. Dr. Ferron spoke on behalf of the suspects.

Their discussions centered on the question of bail for some 50 persons held under the War Measures Act. Of nearly 500 persons arrested for questioning since the act was invoked, most have been released. Among those arrested and later released was Michel Viger, rearrested today.

Bail Rules Are Eased

Mr. Chôquette said he was withdrawing his objections to bail for those being held and would now like to return to the "normal course of justice."

After he made this decision

known to Dr. Ferron, Mr. Chôquette said the police took the three suspects without resistance although they were carrying a .12 gauge shotgun and a .38-caliber revolver.

Mr. Laporte was abducted on Oct. 10 while he played with his children on the front lawn of his home in a Montreal suburb. A week later his body was found in St. Hubert, Quebec, in the trunk of the car in which he had been kidnapped.

The use of the War Measures Act—invoked during the week of Mr. Laporte's captivity to quell an "apprehended insurrection" in Quebec—has since been superseded by a limited emergency act, restricting police powers to search and make arrests without warrants.

However, the Quebec separatist organization remains outlawed as it was under the War Measures Act, and until this new measure expires next April 30, anyone suspected of belonging to the group or aiding it may be arrested and held without a warrant.

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(KIDNAPERS)

TORONTO--THE KIDNAPERS OF BRITISH DIPLOMATS JAMES R. CROSS ARE LIVING IN A SHABBY VILLA IN THE MIRAMAR DIPLOMATIC DISTRICT OF HAVANA, A TORONTO STAR REPORTER, WHO HAS BEEN ASKED TO LEAVE CUBA, SAID MONDAY.

IN A DISPATCH FROM HAVANA, BRIAN VINE QUOTED A CUBAN PRESS OFFICIAL AS SAYING ANY STATEMENT FROM THE KIDNAPERS WILL BE MADE THROUGH THE OFFICIAL CUBAN NEWSPAPER, GRANMA.

"IT MAY BE A MONTH, IT MAY BE A YEAR, OR THERE MAY NEVER BE A COMMUNIQUE," VINE QUOTED JOSE MANUAL SUAREZ, HEAD OF THE CUBAN PRESS DEPARTMENT, AS SAYING.

HE SAID IT WAS SUAREZ WHO "GENTLY" TOLD HIM TO LEAVE CUBA.

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For Quebec Radicals, No Gains

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Dec. 6—With the release of James B. Cross, the British diplomat held for two months in a suburban Montréal hideout, the radical Quebec separatists' latest and boldest terrorist tactic has failed.

But the much broader movement of Quebec separatism from Canada is by no means dead.

News

Analysis

Not a single demand or gain was won, except the dubious one of safe passage to Cuba for the three kidnappers who surrendered the senior British Trade Commissioner in Quebec to the police last Thursday.

Canadians, especially French Canadians in whose midst the terrorists operate, are relieved, but this weekend they displayed no jubilation. Most agree with Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec Province that "terrorism in Quebec is not ended."

However, while the known ringleaders of the Front for the Liberation of Quebec are scattered and without power, there is "breathing time," as one official here put it. The militant, terrorist front advocates the overthrow of capitalism and the political separation of Quebec from Canada.

Mr. Cross's kidnappers—Marc Carbonneau, Jacques Lanctot and Pierre Seguin—are in Cuba. Bernard Lortie, who has confessed to taking part in the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte, the Quebec Minister of Labor and Immigration who was strangled to death Oct. 19, is in jail here.

So are more than two score other front activists arrested under the War Measures Act, invoked by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, on charges varying from membership in an illegal organization to conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

Among them are Paul Valières and Charles Gagnon, described by police as "Marxist revolutionaries" who have inspired the whole terrorist campaign.

Three others named by Lortie as conspirators in the Laporte kidnapping and murder are intensively hunted by the police. They are Paul Rose, his brother Jacques, and François Simard, all veterans of the front.

Mr. Laporte's kidnappers killed him after the Quebec and Ottawa Governments rejected an ultimatum listing their demands. Mr. Laporte's death did not bring the front what it wanted: release and safe passage out of Canada for 23 "political prisoners—front activists jailed on various counts; \$500,000 in gold bullion; publication of the front's manifesto in all Quebec newspapers, and identification of the person who had informed the police against the front, among other demands.

Mr. Trudeau decried the "attempt by a small group to force its will on the majority by violence," and on Oct. 16 invoked the War Measures Act to confront the kidnappers with "ceaseless pursuit." Mr. Laporte was killed the next day.

Meanwhile, the Parliament has replaced the War Measures Act with a Public Order Act that keeps the front outlawed

until next April 30. The terrorists therefore are at least uprooted if not destroyed. They represent in any case only the extremist segment of the separatist movement.

Where does the separatist movement now stand as a whole?

From the start, René Lévesque, leader of the separatist Parti Québécois, denounced the terrorists in language as strong as Mr. Trudeau's. But recently he has used even stronger language to decry what he considers the Prime Minister's "dictatorial ambitions." The use of war measures is intended to stamp out all separatists, good and bad, he believes.

Over the last two years, Mr. Lévesque, a former Liberal provincial Cabinet minister, rallied a variety of groups to his cause of legal, negotiated political independence for Quebec with economic ties with English Canada.

In April's Quebec parliamentary elections, the Parti Québécois received 23 per cent of the vote and elected 8 members of the new provincial Legislature. But Mr. Lévesque himself was defeated. He remains the party leader, partly because there is no one else to hold together its political and ideological patchwork.

Even before the kidnappings, Mr. Lévesque's hold was slipping because he has no official voice, and none of the elected separatists have made an impact on the Legislature.

Now there is the further handicap of overcoming the public impression of all separatists as terrorists, or at least disturbers of the peace.

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Terrorists planned to nab U.S. consul

MONTREAL (UPI) — A tape recording purportedly made by the kidnapers of British diplomat James R. Cross indicated the terrorists had first planned to kidnap the American consul but chose Mr. Cross at the last moment in order to polarize French and English speaking groups.

An eight-page transcript of the recording, believed to have been made a week before the kidnapers were trapped in their apartment, was printed in a French language week-end newspaper.

Mr. Cross was chosen because the kidnapers, members of the Separatist-Quebec Liberation Front believed they would "crystallize" French and English speaking groups, while picking the American might have caused issues to be blurred because of anti-American feeling.

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Front de libération Québécois

Mountie With a Hunch Found Cross

Special to The Star

MONTREAL — A determined Mountie and an unborn baby broke the James Cross kidnap case, police sources said today.

The Mountie is Sgt. Donald McLeary, 39, who works in the intelligence branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The baby will be born any day now — in Havana — to kidnapper Jacques Lanctot's wife.

The story of how the Mounties got their man — in this case the British diplomat who spent 60 days as a hostage of terrorists — emerged today as Cross rested in a Montreal hospital and his kidnappers are in Cuba.

Police in Montreal said the Mounties actually had been living in an apartment right above the one where Cross was held. They were there nearly a week, making certain they could free Cross without risking his life.

Here is the way McLeary found Cross, whose whereabouts eluded 15,000 police and soldiers for nearly two months:

McLeary knew the wife of Lanctot, a suspect in the terrorist kidnapping, was due to give birth.

The Mountie also knew the Lanctots were deeply in love and he thought they would be together when the baby came.

But Mrs. Lanctot had vanished

shortly after her husband skipped bail on an earlier attempted kidnapping charge. Police doubted they were together but were sure they were in touch.

McLeary located their 2-year-old daughter and her baby-sitter. From then on, whenever the baby sitter went out, Mounties followed her and eventually she talked to.

Two weeks ago the baby-sitter talked to Mrs. Lanctot and McLeary had his break. Mounties followed Mrs.

Lanctot and she led them to a tidy triplex at 10950 Des Recollets Street in Montreal North.

In that triplex sat James Cross, under constant guard, with little to amuse him but French language television and a deck of cards.

McLeary and his men quietly moved into an upstairs flat. Mounties began evacuating neighboring buildings and moving in undercover agents.

About 20 federal officers dressed as hippies, businessmen and city sanitation workers kept a vigil outside.

Extreme caution was used because terrorist pictures showed Cross sitting on a case marked "explosives."

On Wednesday, the Mounties were

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ready. They summoned a few astonished provincial and municipal police leaders, told them they had found Cross, and were prepared to force the issue.

Electricity and gas in the house were cut off. Troops and soldiers cordoned off the block where the house is located.

The kidnappers agreed to let Cross go if the government would deliver them safely into exile. Today the terrorists went to Cuba: the entire Lancot family with them.

Sgt. McLeary is reported digging into a new case and too busy to talk to reporters.

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How the FLQ let James Cross go

MONTREAL (UPI) — Half a happy ending is better than none. The release of James Cross brought to a close Canada's kidnap crisis, the most serious peacetime situation the nation has ever faced.

Pierre LaPorte, Quebec Labor Minister is dead, but authorities have renewed their vow to arrest the three fugitives, members of the Quebec Liberation Front, who kidnaped and killed him only six days after the FLQ grabbed Mr. Cross.

The end of the drama began yesterday when police staked out the house where the kidnapers were holding Mr. Cross. Justice Minister of Quebec, Jerome Choquette, gave these details.

Wednesday night, officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and city and provincial police quietly began evacuating the houses close to the hideout, advising residents that "there may be some trouble and it would be best if you left for a while."

The terrorists inside, catching on to the activity outside, threw out a message stuffed in a pipe and written on the by-now familiar FLQ stationery showing a rifle-carrying French Canadian peasant farmer.

The kidnapers said they were willing to surrender Mr. Cross unharmed, avoiding a possible bloody gun battle, if the government would stick to its earlier promise of safe passage to Cuba.

"If you attempt anything with guns, J. Cross will be the first to die," the note said. "We have several dynamite sticks."

As dawn broke, the government sprang Operation Cordon, a well-coordinated plan sealing off four square blocks around the hideout.

More than 1,000 army troops and police, the troops armed with machine guns and rifles with fixed bayonets, cordoned the area, standing almost shoulder to shoulder. City buses were parked nose to tail to form barricades, and riot fencing was put up.



Car carrying James Cross (in rear seat, hidden by newspapers) heads for Expo grounds. The driver is believed to be Marc Carbonneau, suspect in the kidnaping.

The government sent lawyer Robert Demers into the house to bargain for the life of Mr. Cross. With him went Bernard Mergler, a lawyer who has defended FLQ terrorists in court.

The kidnapers demanded that their families be allowed to accompany them into exile.

The negotiations ended with the kidnapers painting a defiant FLQ in turquoise paint on the front window of the house, and driving Mr. Cross themselves to the waiting Cuban consul on St. Helen's Island.

Mr. Cross was loaded into the back seat of a battered, black Chrysler, with newspapers taped on the windows to prevent a good view of him. At the wheel was Marc Carbonneau, one of the most wanted men in Canada for his alleged role in the kidnap.

Also in the car were Jacques Lanctot, 25, the first suspect identified by police in the Cross kidnaping, and a man identified later as Pierre Seguin.

Under the terms of the gunpoint bargain struck between the government and the kidnapers, Mr. Cross was placed in the custody of the acting Cuban consul, Ricardo Escardin, in a pavillion on St. Helen's Island, the site of Expo '67. The pavillion was declared temporarily Cuban territory six weeks ago.

Joining the kidnapers on the plane were Lanctot's wife and child, and his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Cosette-Trudel. Also along were two Canadian diplomats.

Apparently Lanctot's father met his son on the island for a brief farewell.

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REG- 76

FLQ lobby in Algeria

London Express Service
 PAKIS—Who is M. Francois
 Girod, and how much does he
 know about the missing British
 diplomat, James Cross.

M. Girod identifies himself
 with the Quebec Liberation
 Front and one of its top men.
 It is six weeks since the FLQ
 kidnaped Mr. Cross. Now M.
 Girod has been quietly moving
 around in Algeria, diligently
 seeking contacts with the aim
 of persuading the government

to recognize the Quebec liber-
 ationists as a worthwhile revo-
 lutionary group.

According to Algerians who
 have met M. Girod in the past
 10 days, he is certain that the
 FLQ deserves a status similar
 to that of the Black Panthers.

But who he seems to be
 known only to the Algerian se-
 cret service—apart from
 agents of the FLQ in Algiers
 and in France.

He seems high in the coun-
 sels of the Quebec breakaway
 movement.

In an interview in Algiers,
 he announced that Mr. Cross
 was alive and well. He said
 Mr. Cross will be released as
 soon as his captors consider
 that the Canadian police have
 completely failed in their mis-
 sion of finding him and arrest-
 ing his assailants.

Meanwhile M. Girod—his
 real identity was being active-
 ly guessed—is anxious that the
 FLQ should be recognized by
 the Algerians.

But he nowhere suggested
 that this might be part of a
 deal which could end in Mr.
 Cross being freed. He pointed
 to the front's growing
 strength, and promises disor-
 ders, sabotage and strikes if
 the front is wronged and kid-
 napping of others who oppose
 it.

The Black Panthers, he
 said, have been allowed an of-
 fice in Algiers "and we are
 the Negroes of Quebec."

*To whom and on what depends my
 liberty and my life I don't know
 but I am still hoping*

J. H. Cross

Part of a letter believed written by Mr. Cross was
 received by a Montreal French language paper at the
 weekend. The letter says Mr. Cross is in good
 health, but is despondent about when he will be
 released.

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Wm. J. Franklin

Front D. Lib. - in Linn.

(CANADA)

BUT THEY REFUSED TO REVEAL THE CONTENTS OF THE MESSAGE RECEIVED MONDAY, NOR WOULD THEY SAY IF IT REFERRED TO KIDNAPED BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES R. CROSS WHO WAS ABDUCTED SEVEN WEEKS AGO.

IN GRANBY, QUE., EAST OF MONTREAL, A 25-YEAR-OLD MUSIC TEACHER WAS SENTENCED TO 15 MONTHS IN JAIL AFTER PLEADING GUILTY TO CHARGES OF BEING A MEMBER OF THE FLQ.

FRANCOIS/MERCIER BECAME THE FIRST PERSON TO BE SENTENCED UNDER PEACETIME USE OF THE WAR MEASURES ACT. HE PLEADED GUILTY TO THE CHARGE AT HIS ARRAIGNMENT TWO WEEKS AGO.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

POLICE EMBARRASSED**FLQ boasts of closet hideout**

MONTREAL (UPI) — The terrorist Quebec Liberation Front tauntingly boasted that the three most-wanted men in Canada spent 24 hours hidden in an apartment filled with police, then escaped with two police guns.

Quebec and Montreal police conceded that fingerprints of the three men had been found in the apartment, but argued today over who should take the blame for the bizarre incident.

The FLQ, in communiques sent to newspapers yesterday, said the three men — wanted for the kidnap and murder of a Quebec cabinet minister — hid behind a false wall in a closet in the apartment.

Police refused comment on the hideaway story. But its existence was reported earlier by Montreal and Toronto newspapers, quoting high police officials.

PICTURES

The outlawed FLQ began its terror campaign six weeks ago when three gunmen kidnaped British trade commissioner James Cross. Quebec

labor minister pierre LaPorte was abducted five days later and murdered.

The fate of Mr. Cross is unknown, but he is presumed to be alive and in FLQ hands.

The FLQ communiqués said that the three FLQ members were hidden in the apartment where police arrested Bernard Lortie, 19, on Nov. 5.

Lortie confessed at a coroner's inquest that he helped kidnap Mr. LaPorte, with Jacques and Paul Rosé and Francis Simard.

CLOSET

When Lortie was found by police behind a rack of women's clothes in the closet, "the three others were hiding all the time in a hideaway in the closet," the communique said.

"The three FLQ men were there for 24 hours," said the communique, while police ransacked the apartment, hunting for clues.

"Saturday night at 6:30, the two policemen left on guard went out to eat, leaving their guns in the apartment.

"The Front thanks them," the communique said.

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FRONT DE LIBERATION
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KEY SUSPECT, 19, SEIZED IN QUEBEC

Youth Says He and 3 Others Abducted Laporte, but Denies Murder Role

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Nov. 7 — Bernard Lortie, a 19-year-old laborer, told a coroner's court today that he and three other members of the Federation for the Liberation of Quebec had kidnapped Pierre Laporte, the Quebec Minister of Labor and Immigration who was found slain Oct. 18.

The others, he said, were Paul Rose, 27 years old and Mr. Rose's younger brother, Jacques Rose, 23, and Francis Simard, 23. All have been named by police as principal suspects in the terrorist kidnapping and murder of Mr. Laporte and the kidnapping of James R. Cross, the senior British Trade Commissioner in Quebec, who is still missing. Mr. Lortie disclaimed knowledge of the murder or responsibility for it. Mr. Lortie said his cell of the

militant front, which advocates the overthrow of capitalism and the political separation of Quebec from Canada, decided to kidnap Mr. Laporte on Oct. 10 because it had seemed to them that the abduction of Mr. Cross on Oct. 5 was not "proving effective."

Their decision, he said, came a few hours after the Quebec government had rejected the front's ultimatum that 23 political prisoners be released in exchange for Mr. Cross.

Montreal and Quebec provincial police arrested Mr. Lortie yesterday in a raid on the house in which he was staying in

northwestern Montreal. No information about how the police were led to the house have been made known.

An indication that the police made what they considered an important capture came last night when it was suddenly announced that an inquest into Mr. Laporte's death would begin this morning. It was not stated, however, whether there would be major witnesses before the court.

The Lortie appearance came after an hour-long medical report on Mr. Laporte's death had been given by Jean-Paul Valcourt, a pathologist, who had performed the autopsy. Mr. Laporte's body was found in an automobile trunk at St. Hubert Airport, southeast of Montreal, near the house, where he had reportedly been held prisoner.

Dr. Valcourt repeated earlier statements that Mr. Laporte died of strangulation by a chain he had worn around his neck. The official had chain marks and bruises on the neck and bloodstains on the mouth and ears.

In Mr. Lortie's detailed statement that he said had been written "freely" overnight, he said he had left the cell's hide-out on Oct. 15. Mr. Laporte, kidnapped from the front yard of his residence in St. Lambert, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, was slain Oct. 17.

He was led into the courtroom in Montreal's provincial police headquarters by a police escort so quietly this morning that the score or more newsmen at the hearing were not at first aware that the inquest had a key witness.

Mr. Lortie, a tall slim youth, stood calmly a moment or two and, when asked to read his statement, began quietly and nervously. Later he answered all questions put to him by the lawyers and Judge Jacques Trahan courteously.

He said the four men had telephoned the Laporte residence Oct. 10 to find out if the minister was there. Mrs. Laporte, he said, answered the telephone and said that Mr. Laporte was playing ball on the front lawn.

The suspect described picking Mr. Laporte up at 6:15 P.M. in a Chevrolet. Mr. Lortie said he and one of his partners sat in the front seat, while the other two kept Mr. Laporte between them in the back seat. The car Mr. Lortie described was the same one in which Mr. Laporte's body was found.

Mr. Lortie said the group had taken Mr. Laporte to their house in St. Hubert. When the police later found the house described as the kidnappers' headquarters, the occupants had gone.

There have been no developments in the Cross case since the police confirmed yesterday that they had received a photograph of Mr. Cross with a caption that said, "Mr. Cross playing cards while seated on a case of dynamite."

REC-51



Associated Press

A detail from the photo of James R. Cross released by the diplomat's kidnappers.

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Date *Nov. 8, 1970*

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Quebec Indicts 40 for Links With Kidnapers

From News Dispatches

MONTREAL, Nov. 6—Thirty-nine Canadians and an American faced charges today ranging from seditious conspiracy to common assault in connection with the Canadian government's crackdown on the terrorist Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ).

A police spokesman said 57 persons were still being held of the 429 arrested without warrant under the emergency war powers the Canadian federal government invoked to combat the terrorists.

The 40 were arraigned by Quebec provincial authorities late yesterday and today.

None of those charged has been accused of murder or kidnapping. The Canadian crisis was sparked by the kidnapping of British Trade Commissioner James R. Cross on Oct. 5 and of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte five days later. Laporte was murdered about 36 hours after Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act suspending the Canadian Bill of Rights.

Hope for Cross

Hope that Cross might still be alive was stirred today when the French-language weekly newspaper Quebec-Presse received a photograph of him and a communique. The picture, signed "J. Cross" on the back, showed him playing cards while sitting on a box marked "explosives." The Quebec justice minister said the photo seemed to have been taken recently.

In Ottawa, the House of Commons gave preliminary approval to a government-sponsored bill with less sweeping emergency provisions than the War Measures Act.

It was approved by a vote of 152 to 1, but must go through a committee of the whole, where members may submit amendments. The new bill still provides for arrests without warrant and detention of up to 90 days before a trial date must be set.

The accused arraigned yesterday include Pierre Vallieres, author of "White Niggers of America," the ideological Bible of the FLQ; Robert Lemieux, a young lawyer who

negotiated with the government for the release of the two kidnaped men; Michel Chartrand, a popular Montreal labor leader noted for his fiery speeches; Charles Gagnon, another theoretician of the movement; and Jacques Larue-Langlois, a television commentator who once helped Trudeau set up the Montreal civil liberties union.

Uproar at Hearing

Arraigned as a group, those five turned the proceedings late last night into an uproar as they protested. Lemieux shouted that he was charged for his political opinions. Vallieres called the proceedings "a farce" and shouted a large variety of obscenities at the judge. Chartrand said he was not a member of the FLQ.

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REC-51

Front Deliberation
Quebecois

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The ~~American~~ defendant, Richard Hudson, 24, of Alabama was charged with advocating the cause of an illegal organization, presumably the FLQ. It was made illegal on Oct. 16, when the War Measures Act was invoked.

Hudson is the son of the late publisher of the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser. A college dropout, he ran a coffeehouse in Quebec City.

The five well-known defendants plus five youths are accused of conspiracy to overthrow the Quebec provincial and Canadian federal governments by force. The others, including three women, were charged with such lesser offenses as membership in an illegal organization, making seditious statements and illegal possession of arms.

Two youths were accused of assault in the case of a beating administered to a Reuters correspondent who insisted on speaking in English at a press conference given by Lemieux.

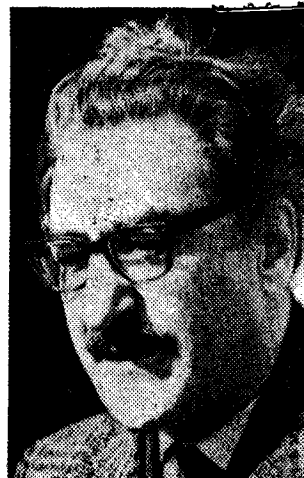
Commissioner W. L. Higgitt of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said that police had taken most of the FLQ's leadership "out of circulation" and that it was only a matter of time before the kidnapers and murderers were caught. "One phone call could be the answer," he said. "One lead is all we need, and it will be like a deck of cards."



PIERRE VALLIERES



ROBERT LEMIEUX



MICHEL CHARTRAND

... Quebec separatists arraigned as terrorist leaders.

QUEBEC ARRAIGNS 5 UNDER WAR ACT

Seized in Round-up After
Kidnapping by Terrorists

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 (Canadian Press)—Five men arrested under the wartime emergency powers invoked by the Federal Government to combat Quebec terrorists were arraigned here today on charges of seditious conspiracy.

Conviction carries a maximum penalty of 14 years in prison. The arraignment came 21 days after the arrest of the men, the maximum period suspects can be detained under the War Measures Act without being charged.

At least 20 others were expected to be arraigned in Quebec Superior Court, which met today in a special courtroom in provincial police headquarters.

Among those charged was Robert Lemieux, a Montreal lawyer who has defended members of the Quebec Liberation Front, which demands independence for the province.

Cells of the front have admitted responsibility for the Oct. 10 kidnapping and subsequent murder of Pierre Laporte, the province's Labor and Immigration Minister, and for the kidnapping on Oct. 5 of the British Trade Commissioner, James Cross. Mr. Cross is still missing.

Mr. Lemieux, who acted as a spokesman for the five, moved without success that the charges be quashed.

Arraigned with him were Pierre Vallieres, author of a book that compares the status of French Canadians with that of Negroes in the United States; Charles Gagnon, a former teacher of sociology at the University of Montreal; Michel Chartrand, president of the Montreal council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, and Jacques Larue/Langlois, a former employee of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

In addition, 13 others were arraigned in various parts of the province. They face charges ranging from distributing pamphlets illegally to possession of firearms.

Earlier this week six other persons were arraigned under the War Measures Act. Two were accused of conspiracy to steal machine guns and military uniforms. The four others were charged with distributing leaflets supporting the Quebec Liberation Front, which was outlawed under the emergency measures.

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Quebec Kidnap Negotiations Begin

MONTREAL, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Quebec government opened negotiations last night with representatives of the kidnapers of a British diplomat and a provincial minister.

There were indications the kidnapers—the Quebec Liberation Front—were taking a tough stand. Robert Lemieux, an attorney designated by the front to speak for it, declared today he had instructions only that the kidnapers' demands be met.

Prime Minister Trudeau told the House of Commons in Ottawa he endorsed the action of Premier Robert Bourassa

of Quebec, who got the talks going by asking the kidnapers for "a mechanism of negotiations."

The two kidnap victims are James Cross, British trade representative in Montreal kidnaped Oct. 5, and Pierre Laporte, Quebec labor minister abducted five days later.

Bourassa named Robert Demers, a corporation lawyer and member of the ruling Quebec Liberal party to negotiate for the province. Demers opened talks with Lemieux last night at the jail where the latter was being held.

Lemieux was released today

on his recognizance after arraignment on a charge he obstructed the law with statements Saturday.

For the release of Cross, the front demands that the government free 23 men convicted or awaiting trial for terrorism, and that the police call off an investigation of the kidnappings.

For the release of Laporte, the kidnapers made these two demands plus four others: \$500,000 in ransom, the name and picture of an alleged informer against the front, publication of front propaganda, and reinstatement of all truck

drivers who lost their jobs when the city took over mail delivery. The front, which seeks the separation of French-speaking Quebec from Canada, has been identifying itself with various goals of lower economic classes in an apparent effort to broaden its following. This week it threatened the 4,000 medical specialists who are on strike to protest the province's medical care insurance plan.

The front, declaring the strike affected medical care, threatened to kidnap a striker unless the walkout ended by Wednesday.

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Associated Press

Armed soldier accompanies Canada's opposition leader Robert Stanfield as security measure after kidnapings.

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KIDNAP 10/14 NX

DAY LD

BY TERRANCE W. MCGARRY

MONTREAL (UPI)--NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE LIVES OF TWO KIDNAPED OFFICIALS WERE AT A STANDSTILL TODAY AND APPEARED NEAR COLLAPSE, WITH BOTH PRIME MINISTER PIERRE TRUDEAU AND THE TERRORISTS OF THE FLQ TAKING HARD-LINE STANDS.

TRUDEAU LASHED OUT AT SEPARATIST "BANDITS" AND "WEAK-KNEED BLEEDING HEARTS" TUESDAY.

HE SAID HE WOULD GO "TO ANY DISTANCE" TO DEFEND CANADA AGAINST "THE EMERGENCY OF A PARALLEL POWER" TO THE GOVERNMENT.

ROBERT LEMIEUX--SHAGGY-HAIRED YOUNG LAWYER REPRESENTING THE KIDNAPERS OF THE FLQ, THE FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC, IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT--SAID THE TALKS WERE AT A STANDSTILL. HE SAID HE MAY HAVE TO WITHDRAW UNLESS HE GETS NEW INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIS CLANDESTINE CLIENTS.

FLQ KIDNAPERS HOLD BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES CROSS, ABDUCTED NINE DAYS AGO, AND QUEBEC LABOR AND IMMIGRATION MINISTER PIERRE LAPORTE, TAKEN SATURDAY. THEY DEMAND FREEDOM FOR 23 JAILED COMRADES.

IN OTTAWA, ABOUT 1,000 TROOPS WITH SUBMACHINEGUNS GUARDED THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AND ESCORTED LAWMAKERS AND OFFICIALS.

"SOCIETY MUST TAKE EVERY MEANS AT ITS DISPOSAL TO DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST THE EMERGENCY OF A PARALLEL POWER WHICH DEFILES THE ELECTED POWER IN THIS COUNTRY--AND I THINK THAT GOES TO ANY DISTANCE," SAID TRUDEAU IN A RADIO-TELEVISION INTERVIEW.

HE SAID THE 23 JAILED SEPARATISTS "ARE NOT POLITICAL PRISONERS, THEY'RE BANDITS. THAT'S WHY THEY'RE IN JAIL."

IN MONTREAL, THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE FLQ LAWYER AND THE GOVERNMENT WERE AT AN IMPASSE AFTER THEIR FIRST THREE MEETINGS.

"I CAN NO LONGER CONTINUE THESE NEGOTIATIONS WITHOUT RECEIVING A NEW MANDATE," FUMED LEMIEUX.

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATOR, ROBERT DEMERS, INSISTED ON TRYING TO DISCUSS THE RANSOM DEMANDS THEMSELVES. HE REPEATED HIS INSISTENCE THAT HE HAS NO AUTHORITY FROM THE FLQ TO BARGAIN OVER THE RANSOM TERMS--ONLY TO WORK OUT THE METHODS BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WILL COMPLY WITH THEM.

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HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD REPEATED, WITH SOME NEW PROVISIONS, ITS SOLE RANSOM OFFER TO DATE--SAFE CONDUCT TO ANOTHER COUNTRY FOR THE KIDNAPERS, BUT NOT FOR THEIR IMPRISONED COMRADES.

THE GOVERNMENT WANTED ONE MEMBER OF EACH FLQ CELL INVOLVED TO TURN HIMSELF IN AS A HOSAGE OF THE AUTHORITIES, SAID LEMIEUX, UNTIL THE KIDNAPED MEN ARE RELEASED. THE KIDNAPERS WOULD GET A GUARANTEE THEY WOULD BE FLOWN TO ANOTHER COUNTRY AS SOON AS THE TWO KIDNAP VICTIMS WERE RELEASED UNHARMED, LEMIEUX SAID.

PART OF THE PROBLEM AT THE NEGOTIATIONS IS THAT LAPORTE IS HELD BY ONE FLQ CELL AND CROSS BY ANOTHER--AND THE CELLS APPARENTLY ARE NOT IN CONTACT WITH EACH OTHER FOR SECURITY REASONS. THEIR RANSOM DEMANDS DIFFER.

WT427AED

Terror in Quebec**Who are
the FLQ?**By **RICHARD STARNES**

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

MONTREAL — Canadians, awakening to the stunned realization that it can happen here, have seen their government move with dramatic swiftness in an attempt to smash a subversive consortium that has been well known for bombing and political bank robbery and now has taken up assassination.

The nightmare that shook the United States at the time of the two Kennedy assassinations—the fear that it was witnessing only the opening act of a drawn-out tragedy—is very real in Canada. Many believe the Front for the Liberation of Quebec (FLQ) has embarked on a calculated plan of kidnaping and murder to further its Maoist-Marxist goal of an independent, socialist Quebec.

An idea of the magnitude of what is happening here may be gained by translating it into terms that might apply in the United States. There have been more than 300 summary ar-

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REC-23

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The Washington Daily News *143*

The Evening Star (Washington) _____

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The New York Times _____

The Sun (Baltimore) _____

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FLQ dragnet may bring revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

rests here since 5 a.m. last Friday—arrests that include some of the nation's most outspoken liberal activists. In U.S. terms this would mean 3,000 arrests, including prominent labor leaders, lawyers who defend New Left causes, and radical journalists.

The shock of the brutal slaying of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre LaPorte and the holding of kidnapped British diplomat James R. Cross is matched thruout French Canada now by the sober understanding that mass Arrests are unlikely to end the terror.

"You can't break the back of FLQ," one informed Canadian said, "because it doesn't have a backbone. It is a diffuse movement, a loosely connected group of cells."

Police have not named any of the 341 people rounded up under the extraordinary war powers invoked last Friday. But a number have been identified thru other sources. A few of them are known FLQ members, but most have firmly rooted reputations as ardent spokesmen for French Canadian nationalism-separatism. A sampling of them:

Jacques Larue-Langlois, a freelance journalist and an early associate of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in civil libertarian causes. Speaking of French Canadian nationalism last summer, Mr. Larue-Langlois told an interviewer: "Our objective is the same as the Black Panthers—all power to the people. We

are not fighting solely for political independence for Quebec, that will change nothing." He has been associated with FLQ money-raising schemes, and last December was held in contempt of court after an outburst at the conclusion of the trial of two FLQ members.

- Mr. Larue-Langlois' wife, nationalist poet Gaston Miron.

- Robert Lemieux, fiery 29-year-old French Canadian lawyer who early in the kidnap plot had acted as go-between for the FLQ and the provincial government.

- Michel Chartrand, mercurial president of the 67,000-member Montreal Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

- Stanley Gray, McGill University lecturer who was fired for spearheading a drive to convert English-speaking McGill into a French university.

- Editor Gerard Gaudin, an early member of the Canadian Civil Liberties Union.

- Pauline Julien, French Canadian singer who once caused shock waves by refusing to sing for Queen Elizabeth II.

- Dr. Serge Mongeau, treasurer of the Movement for the Defense of Political Prisoners in Quebec.

- Gerard Miron, a reporter for Quebec Presse.

Many of those known to have been caught in the war powers net are people of more or less political influence in Quebec. The impact of the arrests, temporarily overshadowed by shock at the murder of Mr. LaPorte, is bound

to grow as their imprisonment without formal charges or other due process continues.

Under the war act they may be held for as long as 21 days solely on the authority of the provincial attorney general, and they may be held as long as 90 days if the government persuades a magistrate that this is necessary.

In any western country this would be strong medicine, but it is particularly so in Canada, long proud of its tradition of civil liberty and nonviolence. Against the backdrop of a chronically restive, overwhelmingly French-speaking Quebec it is an explosive mix the consequences of which cannot be foreseen yet.

Pierre Vallieres, a 32-year-old FLQ founder and polemicist caught in the dragnet, recently told an interviewer:

"I believe in revolutionary violence of all kinds, integrated into a very precise strategy." He added that he foresaw U.S. intervention in an attempt to help prevent Quebec from breaking away from English-speaking Canada, and he predicted a decade of revolution in this troubled province.

Almost lost to view are the 23 so-called "political" prisoners whose imprisonment was the excuse that launched FLQ'S rampage of kidnapping and murder. Most of the 23 are several cuts—intellectually and socially—below the 341 of their sympathizers arrested under the war act.

Others who have probed the FLQ and the men who make up its membership note that its partisans have surfaced in Black Panther groups in the United States, among expatriate revolutionary circles in Cuba, in Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America, and among Palestinian guerrillas.

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The Terrorists Unite Quebec

For the moment, Quebec is making some headway in efforts to rescue the two hostages seized by the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), a terrorist organization devoted to statehood for French Canadians and to social revolution. By counter-proposals, police pressure, appeals for mercy, the rallying of public support, and a diversion of the "dialogue" with the kidnapers from principles to procedures, the Quebec government has managed to stall the criminals and perhaps to induce in them some divisions and second thoughts. This can be divined, at least, from the reactions of the two FLQ cells, the one holding British diplomat James Cross, the other holding a Quebec official, Pierre Laporte. As long as the game is not played out, it is not possible to score it. Yet the provincial government of 37-year-old Robert Bourassa has shown intelligence and resourcefulness as well as courage. It has shifted entirely to the criminals the onus for any casualties, or any compromises, that may result.

Indeed, whatever the outcome, the kidnapers can hardly fail to discover they have badly overreached. Their initial demands constituted so large an assault on the government's integrity that they were assured of rejection: no government could have freed a dozen or more criminals, provided them a half million dollars in gold and transport to Cuba or Algeria, and so on. Moreover, the terrorists' coldbloodedness was excessive. In the mounting public outrage against them, particularly on the part of French Canadians, there is heartening evidence that the kidnappings have cost them all shreds of whatever prior favor or tolerance they may have enjoyed. The advocates of separation in Quebec, a province where that feeling runs strong and deep, realize quite well that the democratic system of Canada provides full play for their cause and that terror only taints it. The combination of police efficiency and political isolation is surely the best way to put an end to the vicious depredations of the FLQ.

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 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
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UPI-23

(CANADA)

MONTREAL--QUEBEC JUSTICE MINISTER JEROME CHOQUETTE REFUSED YESTERDAY TO REVEAL CONTENTS OF A NEW COMMUNIQUE FROM THE FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC (FLQ).

CHOQUETTE ALSO SAID HE HAD NO PRECISE INFORMATION ON JAMES R. CROSS, THE BRITISH DIPLOMAT KIDNAPED BY THE FLQ ON OCT. 5.

THE COMMUNIQUE WAS FOUND TUESDAY NIGHT IN A TRASHCAN IN DOWNTOWN MONTREAL. AN ANONYMOUS FEMALE CALLER HAD TOLD CKAC, A FRENCH-LANGUAGE STATION, WHERE IT COULD BE FOUND.

POLICE SAID A FINGERPRINT OF PAUL ROSE, ONE OF FIVE MEN WANTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CROSS KIDNAPING AND THE KIDNAP-MURDER OF QUEBEC LABOR MINISTER PIERRE LAPORTE, WAS FOUND ON THE MESSAGE. ROSE'S OUTDATED PASSPORT ACCOMPANIED THE COMMUNIQUE.

POLICE ALSO WERE HESITANT TO DISCUSS NEW RAIDS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE CARRIED OUT UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT. A SPOKESMAN CALLED THE RAIDS "VERY INTERESTING." AND SAID, "THEY ARE TOP SECRET. THERE ARE ABOUT 50 TROOPS AND POLICE AND HELICOPTERS INVOLVED. I CANNOT SAY WHERE THEY ARE BEING CARRIED OUT."

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Note Studied in Montreal

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—Two messages purporting to be from the Front for the Liberation of Quebec were found last night, but one proved a hoax.

The police spent today studying the other message seeking a clue to the whereabouts of James R. Cross, a British diplomat kidnapped by the front.

At first glance, the message appeared to be merely a political tract but police hoped that, by reading between the lines, they could uncover something more important.

While the message has not been made public, there was speculation that it contained some form of reply to a radio

appeal broadcast two days ago by Mrs. Cross.

Before the other message was dismissed as a hoax, the police made a fruitless chase to an island seven miles north of Montreal where the note said they would find the body of Mr. Cross.

The diplomat was abducted Oct. 5. The last communication from him and his kidnappers was Oct. 18, a few hours after policemen found the body of the Quebec Labor Minister, Pierre Laporte, who had also been kidnapped by the front.

Mrs. Cross made a radio appeal Monday, pleading with them to let her husband go and asking that he be allowed to write to her.

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 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
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Kidnapping in Quebec

The governments of Canada and of the province of Quebec are courageously refusing to meet the grotesque demands of the Quebec separatists who kidnapped the British trade representative, James R. Cross. They know that capitulation would only encourage other political kidnappings, and that the despicable criminals involved in this affair had undoubtedly been inspired by the success of some similar attacks on foreign diplomats in other countries. The release last week of imprisoned Arab terrorists by Britain, West Germany and Switzerland also must have encouraged the Quebec plotters since it represented at least a partial surrender to a related form of kidnapping, aerial hijacking.

This relatively new form of political terrorism and blackmail threatens the orderly conduct of diplomacy and international relations by every country since all diplomats—regardless of the nations they represent—are vulnerable to kidnapping or worse. In the present case, those who abducted Mr. Cross demanded, among other concessions, provision of transportation for the prisoners they want released to safe havens in Cuba and Algeria. Yet Cuban and Algerian diplomats are as open to such attacks as Mr. Cross was, so it really cannot be in the interests of the Cuban, Algerian or any other government which wants to maintain foreign relations to encourage or assist such thugs.

If enough states, like Uruguay and Canada, refuse to surrender to political kidnappers, such incidents may diminish. But an even stronger weapon against these tactics would be an international agreement that no nation would give refuge to such kidnappers or to individuals released from jail in cases where political ransom had been paid. Such a policy in no way contravenes the traditional practice of providing political refuge since those involved in this blackmail trade are criminals striking at the fundamental pillars of international order, regardless of ideology.

Front Liberation Quebecois

The Washington Post Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
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BY TERRANCE MCGARRY

MONTREAL (UPI)--BARBARA CROSS, HER VOICE HALTING AS SHE PLEADED IN FRENCH, MONDAY NIGHT APPEALED TO THE KIDNAPERS OF HER HUSBAND, JAMES TO RELEASE HIM "WITHOUT ANY MORE DELAY."

MRS. CROSS, WHOSE HUSBAND, THE BRITISH TRADE MINISTER, WAS KIDNAPED OCT. 5 AT MACHINEGUN POINT FROM HIS SUBURBAN MONTREAL HOME BY QUEBEC LIBERATION FRONT (FLQ) TERRORISTS, CALLED HIM "A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES."

SHORTLY BEFORE SHE MADE HER DRAMATIC APPEAL, THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT REITERATED ITS OFFER OF SAFE CONDUCT FOR CROSS' KIDNAPERS TO CUBA IN EXCHANGE FOR THE BRITON'S FREEDOM.

IN A MESSAGE TO THE FLQ AND HER HUSBAND, BROADCAST OVER THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE RADIO STATION CKLM--USED PREVIOUSLY BY THE TERRORISTS TO CONVEY THEIR COMMUNIQUEs STATING CONDITIONS FOR CROSS' SAFE RETURN--MRS. CROSS SAID IN A HALTING VOICE:

"TO THOSE HOLDING MY HUSBAND, I EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT AS A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES, HE WILL BE WELL TREATED. I BEG YOU TO FREE HIM WITHOUT ANY MORE DELAY."

THE DIPLOMAT'S BLOND WIFE BEGAN BY SPEAKING TO HER HUSBAND.

"IT IS NOW MORE THAN A WEEK SINCE I HAVE HEARD FROM YOU," MRS. CROSS SAID.

"YOU ARE CONSTANTLY IN MY THOUGHTS.

"IT IS AGONIZING TO ENDURE THE LONG PERIOD OF WAITING BUT I AM CONFIDENT THAT YOU ARE STILL ALIVE," SHE SAID, SPEAKING IN FRENCH.

A GOVERNMENT STATEMENT URGED THE TERRORISTS TO PROCEED TO THE CANADIAN PAVILION AT THE EXPO '67 WORLD'S FAIR SITE AND TURN CROSS OVER TO THE CUBAN CONSUL.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE KIDNAPERS COULD COME TO THE SITE ARMED AND WOULD HAVE POLICE AND ARMY PROTECTION. ONCE AT THE SITE, THEY WOULD HAVE TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS AND HAND CROSS OVER TO CUBAN CONSUL ALFREDO RAMIREZ.

CROSS WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO CANADIAN AUTHORITIES WHEN THE KIDNAPERS ARRIVED IN CUBA.

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CROSS' LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE WAS ON OCT. 18. HE TOLD HER HE WAS WELL BUT WARNED HIS LIFE WAS IN DANGER IF THE KIDNAPERS' DEMANDS -- PRINCIPALLY THE RELEASE FROM QUEBEC JAILS FOR 23 CONVICTED FLQ MEMBERS -- WERE NOT MET.

MRS. CROSS TOLD HER HUSBAND IT HAD BEEN "A GREAT CONSOLATION TO ME TO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO READ YOUR FOUR LETTERS AND TO HAVE AN IDEA OF WHAT YOUR THOUGHTS HAVE BEEN AT THIS TIME OF SEPRATION. YOUR LETTERS MOVED ME TO HOPE THAT WE WILL BE SOON TOGETHER AGAIN ..."

CONTACTED MORE THAN THREE HOURS AFTER THE BROADCAST, A SPOKESMAN FOR MRS. CROSS SAID THERE HAD BEEN "NO RESPONSE WHATSOEVER (FROM THE FLQ) TO THE HOUSE OR TO THE POLICE."

POLICE CONTINUED THEIR MANHUNT TO FIND CROSS AND HIS KIDNAPERS AS WELL AS THOSE OF QUEBEC LABOR MINISTER PIERRE LAPORTE, WHO WAS FOUND MURDERED OCT. 17 A WEEK AFTER HE WAS ABDUCTED BY THE FLQ.

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UPI-22

(CANADA)

MONTREAL--BARBARA CROSS, HER VOICE HALTING AS SHE PLEADED IN FRENCH, LAST NIGHT APPEALED TO THE KIDNAPERS OF HER HUSBAND TO RELEASE HIM "WITHOUT ANY MORE DELAY."

MRS. CROSS, WHOSE HUSBAND JAMES, THE SENIOR BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER, WAS KIDNAPED OCT. 5 AT MACHINEGUN POINT FROM HIS SUBURBAN MONTREAL HOME BY QUEBEC LIBERATION FRONT (FLQ) TERRORISTS, CALLED HIM "A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES."

SHORTLY BEFORE SHE MADE HER DRAMATIC APPEAL, THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT REITERATED ITS OFFER OF SAFE CONDUCT FOR CROSS' KIDNAPERS TO CUBA IN EXCHANGE FOR THE BRITON'S FREEDOM.

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CROSS WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO CANADIAN AUTHORITIES WHEN THE KIDNAPERS ARRIVED IN CUBA.

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One FLQ 'letter' was a hoax

MONTREAL (UPI) — Police searched three small vacation islands today for James Cross, but found no trace of the kidnaped British trade minister abducted by the terrorist Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) Oct. 5.

Authorities last night received two communiques purportedly written by the FLQ separatists, but said one of them, referring to the death of Mr. Cross, appeared to be a hoax.

It said the "corpse" of the diplomat could be found on an island near a bridge in the Thousand Islands area near St. Rose, Que., about 20 miles northeast of Montreal.

Police doubted the authenticity of the message written on plain paper. It was found in the north end of the city and was addressed to the French-language radio station CKLM, used previously by Mr. Cross' kidnapers to convey communiques.

Police attached more credence to a second communique, found after a telephone tip to CKAC, another French-language station used by the FLQ to transmit communiques.

FLQ POLEMICS

This note, enclosed in a pink envelope stashed in a trash can at a downtown intersection, comprised a three-page handwritten polemic on the FLQ's role in Quebec, and an expired passport belonging to Paul Rose, sought in an all-Canada warrant in connection with the kidnaping and the kidnap-murder of Quebec labor minister Pierre LaPorte.

Rose's fingerprint was on the last page of the communique, an apparent attempt to stress its authenticity.

The communique, which did not refer to Mr. Cross, was written on the red, white and green paper used by the FLQ in its previous communiques.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau yesterday refused to discuss reports that he invoked the War Measures Act because of a plot by influential citizens to set up a provisional government in Quebec.

"I gave in the House yesterday (Monday) the reasons why the government invoked the War Measures Act and I gave them again on Friday before that. They were the same reasons, and among them is not the reason alluded to," he told the Commons.

Mr. Trudeau previously cited the two Montreal kidnapings, combined with previous Quebec terrorism and recent thefts of dynamite and arms in Quebec, as the reasons for his decision to invoke emergency measures to stamp out terrorism.

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Quebec Police Get 2 Kidnap Messages

From News Dispatches

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (Wednesday) — Quebec provincial police announced late last night that they had received two communiques purportedly from the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ). One of the two appeared legitimate, police said, while the other seemed to be a hoax.

The apparently legitimate communique, they said, bore several points of resemblance to earlier communiques from the group. It was found with a passport ostensibly belonging to a suspect in the Front's political kidnappings.

Though police would not comment on its contents, it was believed that this communique made no significant reference to a British diplomat held captive by the Front, but rather replied to allegations made by Montreal's mayor Jean Drapeau.

The communique police discounted as a hoax did not con-

form to earlier communiques from the group is language or format in several key respects. This communique said that the body of British Trade Commissioner James Cross, could be found on one of the bridges entering Montreal. A search of several bridges failed to turn up any sign of Cross' body.

Earlier yesterday, Montreal's mayor Drapeau, who says he is marked for assassination, asserted that if political kidnapping is allowed to continue in Quebec Province it will spread to the United States.

Drapeau said the front has prepared a list of persons it wants assassinated in an attempt at revolution.

The front kidnaped Cross on October 5 and Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte five days later. Laporte was murdered Oct. 17 after the government refused to free 23 imprisoned front members.

The Washington Post Times Herald P. 13
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____ b3
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 Examiner (Washington) _____

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Canadian Minister Says Front Planned Violence During Voting

By EDWARD COWAN
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Oct. 22—A federal minister said today that the English, which is not his native tongue. He said that his Canadian Government invoked perfect knowledge of English emergency powers last Friday had caused him to say "front" because the terrorist Front for the Liberation of Quebec when he meant "moral support." In other developments, three planned to disturb Montreal's municipal elections this Sunday "by explosions of all kinds and by further kidnappings or even shooting people."

Jent Marchand, Minister of Regional Expansion, gave that explanation — without saying what evidence the Government had—in an interview by telephone with a radio station in New Westminster, British Columbia, a suburb of Vancouver.

Controversy about Mr. Marchand's remarks marked a day of brisk charges and counter charges on the Quebec scene the fourth successive day with out word from James R. Cross, a British diplomat who was kidnapped by the front on Oct. 5. Another cell of the front which seeks a socialist state in an independent Quebec killed Pierre Laporte, a provincial minister and a hostage, on Sunday.

Mr. Marchand, a Montrealer and a close associate of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau labeled Montreal's Opposition party, the left-of-center Front for Political Action, as a "front," in the sense of facade, or the Front for the Liberation of Quebec.

In Ottawa, Mr. Trudeau repudiated this part of the Marchand interview with a single word to the House of Commons. Asked if he agreed with Mr. Marchand's use of the term "front," the Prime Minister replied "no."

Pressed by the Opposition to say more, the Prime Minister said he had made "a clear and sharp statement." Mr. Marchand, in several explanations, said he had not intended his words to be taken literally and that he had expressed himself in

major Quebec labor organizations, in an unusual show of unity, last night condemned the front for its terrorism and murder and denounced the emergency powers as "threatening democracy and the exercise of civil liberties."

Under these powers, the police made four more arrests, bringing the total since Friday to 373, and released 47 persons, increasing that total to 102.

Orders to Cadets

The Department of National Defense, meanwhile, directed all air, army and sea cadets to turn in all supplies, arms and ammunition "for obvious security reasons."

Fresh discoveries of dynamite brought the number of sticks recovered to 568, according to the police. The police also reported the recovery of 584 detonator caps.

More than 9,000 sticks of dynamite have been stolen in Quebec in 1970, and Mr. Marchand has repeatedly said that the front had enough explosives

to destroy downtown Montreal.

However, on Oct. 1, The Gazette of Montreal quoted Jérôme Choquette, the province's Minister of Justice, as having said: "The dynamite thefts have occurred in widely separated areas of the province and there is no indication so far that the majority of these robberies is the work of terrorists."

The missing dynamite is the key reason behind intensive security measures, notably the deployment of armed soldiers, to protect Government buildings, a favorite target of front bombers since 1963.

Note From Hostage

The front's remaining hostage, Mr. Cross was kidnapped on Oct. 5. Last Sunday, in a note presumably written at the command of his captors, he said that he was well and that his life would be in danger only if the police tried to rescue him. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Cross or the cell since and this silence has been producing anxiety here.

A Government aircraft has been standing by since the weekend to fly Mr. Cross's captors to Cuba in exchange for his safe release, but so far the kidnappers have given no sign that they are interested in this proposal.

The offer originally included the kidnappers of Mr. Laporte. A manhunt for Paul Rose, an occasional teacher, and Marc Carbonneau, a taxi driver, has been under way since Sunday night in the Laporte killing.

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United Press International

Jean Marchand, whose comment on Montreal group was disputed by Prime Minister.

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Police Push Raids, Trudeau Supported

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

MONTREAL—Canadian police freed from more routine duties by the presence of more than 6,000 army troops in Quebec, have stepped up the pace of their raids against Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) suspects.

There had been 645 raids reported by the provincial police by yesterday morning, but an additional thousand were carried out later in the day.

The number of FLQ members and sympathizers detained now stands at 343. Thirty-eight taken into custody have been released. The unrelenting pressure of

the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau accelerated after discovery in St. Hubert of the house in which police say Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte was held captive by the FLQ for a week before he was slain Saturday night.

And in Ottawa, Trudeau was overwhelmingly voted support in his efforts to crush the terrorist front.

War Act Use Backed

The House of Commons endorsed by 190 to 16 the use of the War Measures Act, with the only dissenting votes coming from the New Democratic party. Legislation to replace the war act was promised within a month. It would cover the present crisis and similar situations.

There was no new information on James R. Cross, the kidnaped British trade commissioner, but the Quebec government renewed its offer of amnesty for his kidnapers in exchange for his safe return.

Cross is believed to be held by a different cell of the FLQ than the one that kidnaped and killed Laporte.

Garroted, Stabbed

Quebec Detective Sgt. Albert Lisacek told reporters at the house in St. Hubert that the 49-year-old Laporte had been garroted with the chain of the religious medal he wore and had been stabbed in the heart with an ice pick.

The burly detective said he and other police found abundant evidence that the house at 5630 Armstrong St., less than half a mile from where the body was found, had been the headquarters of the FLQ cell which abducted and then murdered Laporte.

Police said it is probable that Laporte was murdered in the house before his body was left in the nearby St. Hubert airfield in the locked trunk of a car.

Police raided the house early

See CANADA, Page A-1

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—Associated Press

A young woman is searched by a Quebec Provincial Police constable before entering the courthouse in Montreal to view the body of Pierre Laporte who is lying in state.

CANADA

1,000 More Raids Staged

Continued From Page A-1
yesterday on the basis of a phone call from a resident of the neighborhood of small bungalows.

A light was still burning inside and police found clothing, FLQ documents and even a supply of uneaten fried chicken. It is speculated that the raiders missed the FLQ group by only a short time.

Richard Pozman, an agent for the owner of the house, Saul Hoffman of Montreal, said the house had been rented in March to a couple who gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ble.

He said neighbors as well as maintenance personnel for the Hoffman properties had identified Ble from police photos as Paul Rose, the 27-year-old former teacher and FLQ leader named in warrant and being sought as one of the kidnapers of Laporte and Cross. Police warrants also have been issued for Marc Carbonneau, 37, a taxi

driver, and Jacques Lancot, 27, also a cabdriver.

One neighbor said everyone in the vicinity had been suspicious of the activity at the house as far back as last summer. Some spoke of strange comings and going of men and cars at all hours. One woman, who said Rose used to wink at her, said she thought the house might have been used as a brothel. But no one called police until late Sunday night.

It was reported that more warrants may be issued as a result of identifications from photos that may have been made of other FLQ members by residents of the St. Hubert neighborhood. At least four men and one woman are known to have been seen around the house in the months it served as a secret FLQ headquarters.

If police found any evidence that Cross also had been held at the house in St. Hubert they did not say. It has been reported by some sources that a different and less militant cell of the FLQ holds Cross.

The FLQ passed on, through a French-language radio station Sunday, the location of new notes from Cross and added a communique to authorities, the contents of which were not revealed.

So far as is known, there is a stalemate in negotiations, with the FLQ demanding release of 23 "political prisoners" to asylum in Cuba.

The Trudeau government originally was willing only to guarantee safe exit to Cuba of the kidnapers and of five prisoners in jail for lesser crimes.

A Canadian Air Force plane has been standing by at Dorval International Airport to fly the kidnapers and the five lesser prisoners to Cuba if the FLQ decides to hand Cross over to Cuban officials on the Concordia bridge.

The small bridge, which leads to the island on which the World's Fair was held, was designated as a possible consulate if the FLQ decided to hold Cross there.

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2d Hostage Still Alive. Urges End to Search

By Ronald Koven

Washington Post Staff Writer

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 —

Police received a letter today from kidnaped British Trade Commissioner James R. Cross saying that he was alive and well, but that the search for him should be stopped lest he meet the same fate as his fellow hostage, Quebec Labor and Immigration Minister Pierre Laporte.

Laporte's body was found late last night stuffed in the trunk of the blue Chevrolet that was used to kidnap him on Oct. 10.

The Canadian Broadcasting Company also announced early this morning that Cross's body had been found in the trunk of the taxicab used for his kidnapping on Oct. 5.

But police searched in vain for the second body through much of the night.

A Quebec Justice Ministry

spokesman confirmed reports that the police had picked up two letters in Cross's handwriting, one addressed to his wife and the second to the authorities.

The spokesman refused to discuss the contents of the other sources, claiming to have access to the texts, said Cross wrote that he had heard the broadcast reports of his own death and could

imagine the anguish these had caused to his wife.

The letters were found in a church in the French-speaking East End section of Montreal along with a new communique from the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), the kidnapers of both Laporte and Cross.

The government spokesman confirmed that the FLQ posed conditions for Cross's release, but he refused to say what they were, citing the provisions of the War Measures Act against the publication of statements from illegal organizations.

In previous FLQ communiqués, the extremist group had demanded the release of 23 imprisoned comrades, safe passage to Algeria or Cuba, \$500,000 in gold, the rehiring of some 400 Quebec postal employees dismissed after a reorganization, and the name and photograph of a police informer.

Government spokesmen said that an offer made before Laporte's body was found — one that would give the kidnapers safe passage to Cuba — was still open for Cross's abductors in exchange for his safe return.

Authorities Aroused

There was sharp indignation in all public statements by Canadian political leaders. A frequent theme was that the kind of extremist terrorism rampant in Latin America had now come to Canada.

Laporte's execution was only the second political assassination in Canadian history. The first was in 1868.

Most Quebecois seemed to be numbed by the news, although even a limited contact showed that many young French Canadians in Montreal, especially university students, felt the execution was a justifiable political act in retribution for years of domination by Anglo-Canadians.

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Radio and television stations played funeral dirges all day between their news broadcasts. Several stations showed still photographs of Laporte for hours at a time. Flags were flown at half-mast throughout the country.

The area around the Montreal City Hall was the scene of unusual Sunday afternoon traffic jams as Montrealers came to see what was going on. There seemed to be an unusual number of military police patrols.

Quebec Premier Talks

Quebec Prime Minister Robert Bourassa went on the air to say that Laporte was "the victim of a criminal hatred the likes of which Quebecois and Canadians have never known before." The perpetrators, he declared "are no longer worthy to be Quebecois or French Canadians."

Bourassa called on all Quebecois to unite behind his government. Contrary to usual practice here, he made his nationwide broadcast in French only.

Laporte, 49, was defeated by Bourassa early this year in a bid for leadership of the Quebec Liberal Party.

Started as Journalist

Laporte was viewed by the separatists as an "Uncle Tom." The FLQ called him "the Minister of Unemployment and Assimilation." He started out as a journalist covering the Quebec legislature for 12 years under the arch-conservative, dictatorial rule of Maurice Duplessis. Laporte, who wrote for

Quebec's most respected French-language newspaper, Le Devoir, was a special object of Duplessis' ire and was frequently banned from the Prime Minister's press conference.

The Quebec Liberal Party is the strongest advocate in the province of remaining part of Canada.

In the same election last April which returned the Liberals to power in Quebec the separatists of the Parti Quebecois led by Rene Levesque came from almost nowhere to garner nearly a quarter of the vote.

Following Laporte's death, several English-speaking Canadian leaders emerged to stress the difference between the legal separatists, who seek independence by constitutional means, and the urban guerrillas of the FLQ. However, Laporte's execution is expected to deal a short-term setback at least to the legal separatists.

Cabinet Meets

Federal Prime Minister Trudeau held an emergency session of his cabinet in Ottawa today.

Trudeau later went to Montreal to meet with Bourassa and Mayor Jean Drapeau and plan security measures for Laporte's funeral services Tuesday at the cathedral of Notre Dame de Montreal.

According to informed sources, Laporte was severely beaten, his wrists were slashed and he had been strangled with a wire. But the official police report of the autopsy, which was to have been released tonight, was held back.

When the body was found last night, the hands were wrapped in blood-soaked towels.

The car containing the

body was found after telephone calls and a written message to a French language radio station in which FLQ said Laporte was killed because the government had demonstrated "bad faith."

This was apparently a reference to Trudeau's invocation Friday of the War Measures Act. In police sweeps throughout Quebec, 306 FLQ members and sympathizers have been picked up in the last 48 hours. They included Robert Lemieux, the young lawyer who was serving as the FLQ's negotiator with the government. His arrest was regarded as a sign that Trudeau would negotiate no further.

News of Laporte's death reached Ottawa during an emergency debate in the House of Commons on the invoking of the War Measures Act. Earlier many opposition leaders had attacked the suspension of the Canadian Bill of Rights. After the news came, many of the same parliamentarians expressed serious second thoughts.

Trudeau said in a statement that Laporte was "cowardly assassinated by a band of murderers."

Police issued calls for the capture of two men presumed to be wanted in the murder. They were identified as Marc Carbonneau, 37, a taxi driver, and Paul Rose, 27, a teacher.

It was speculated that their fingerprints were found on the car in which Laporte's body was found.

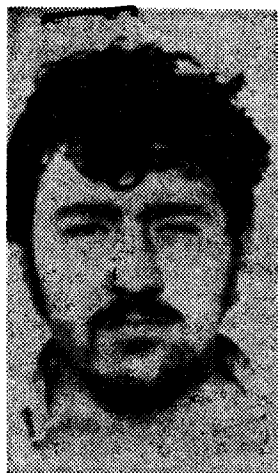
Police also broadcast descriptions of three cars they were seeking. Close controls were placed on roads leaving Quebec for other provinces and for the United States.



PIERRE LAPORTE
... slain by captors



JAMES CROSS
... still alive



United Press International

Quebec provincial police are seeking Paul Rose (left), a 27-year-old teacher, and Marc Carbonneau, a 37-year-old taxi driver, in the Cross-LaPorte Kidnapings

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Montreal Gets Troops as Kidnapers Reject Offer

From News Dispatches

MONTREAL, Oct. 15—Federal troops were sent into Montreal today to guard public buildings and officials from possible attack by separatist terrorists who have kidnaped two officials.

The separatist group, the Quebec Liberation Front, rejected an offer made by the Quebec government tonight to release five prisoners among 23 whose freedom was demanded by the separation-

ists, among other terms. The government said this was its "final position."

Meanwhile, the lawyer representing the French separatists claimed that the Quebec government had discovered where kidnaped Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte was being held.

Robert Lemieux said at a press conference that the government was waiting to discover where the second kidnap victim, British diplomat

James Cross, was being held before launching a police operation.

The separatists had threatened to kill the two men if they were found.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, at the request of Quebec provincial government officials, made 3,800 soldiers available to Montreal.

Sources close to the separatist movement expressed anger at the move.

Trudeau, who canceled a

trip to the Soviet Union because of the crisis, also disclosed the government was considering invoking the emergency war measures act, which would suspend civil liberties, permit police to make unlimited search and seizures and prevent citizens from suing the government for false arrest.

Authorities would not reveal precisely how many troops were mobilized.

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Canada Battles Rebels

238 Arrested In Crackdown On Separatists

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada moved today to outlaw the Quebec Liberation Front under the War Measures Act, never before imposed in peacetime.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, saying the nation faced a threat of insurrection, proclaimed the emergency War Measures Act in effect just before dawn. Several hours later he brought before the House of Commons a measure to ban the Liberation Front, which carried out last week's kidnappings of two prominent men.

Negotiations to bring about the release of the kidnap victims had bogged down shortly the government acted.

Authorities moved in military reinforcement and began arresting Quebec separatist leaders and their sympathizers.

Negotiator Seized

Among those taken into custody were Robert Lemieux, a lawyer who has negotiated in behalf of the Liberation Front, and Michel Chartrand, a labor leader.

A spokesman for the Quebec provincial police, speaking seven hours after the War Measures Act was invoked at 4 a.m., reported 238 arrests and said other persons were being sought. He said police raids had resulted in seizure of "firearms of all kinds" as well as huge quantities of literature put out by groups that want to separate Quebec from the rest of Canada.

More than half the arrests were in Montreal and the others in various other Quebec cities including the capital, Quebec.

The separatists kidnaped a British diplomat Oct. 5 and Quebec's labor minister Oct. 10. They then tried to bargain for the release of 23 separatists arrested on various charges, including bank robbery and murder.

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Almost Unlimited Power

The War Measures Act gives the government almost unlimited power to deal with insurrectionists.

Trudeau reiterated that the federal government acted in response to letters received shortly after 3 a.m. today from Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec and civic leaders in Montreal.

The letters, which Trudeau read to the House of Commons, asked the federal government to authorize the power necessary to control the danger of an "apprehended insurrection," violence and other illegal action, and terrorist intimidation.

The letters did not cite specific developments substantiating the need for the special powers but did speak of the destruction of democratic rights by minority violence.

The terrorist group is declared an unlawful association by the regulations, which prescribe five-year prison terms for persons found to be members of the FLQ or anyone who assists its members.

Trudeau asked for unanimous approval of the government's move on the "clear understanding that the provisions of the act

would be revoked on or before April 30, 1971."

Trudeau acted after the separatists ignored a 3 a.m. deadline for answering a Quebec provincial government offer to exchange five prisoners for the two men kidnaped last week, James R. Cross, British trade commissioner in Montreal, and Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

Lemieux rejected the offer as "incredible mockery," but the government did not consider this an answer from the terrorists.

A Quebec provincial police spokesman said several hours after the proclamation that the arrest included 140 in Montreal and 52 in the city of Quebec. But more police raids were being pressed without letup.

Beside Lemieux and Chartrand, outspoken leader of the 67,000-member Montreal Central Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, others arrested were Charles Gagnon, Pierre Vallieres and Jacques Larue-Langlois. The three spoke last night at a student rally supporting the political aims of the FLQ—independence for Quebec.

Airborne Force Moved In

With Canadian troops already helping police maintain security in Quebec province, the Defense Department moved the 1,000 men of the Canadian Armed Forces Airborne Regiment from Edmonton in the Western province of Alberta to St. Hubert, near Montreal.

The Royal Canadian Regiment, stationed at Camp Gage-

town, N.B., was moved to Camp Valcartier, near Quebec City.

The Royal Canadian Regiment was not a reinforcement, however. It took over from Valcartier units now on duty in Montreal and Quebec City.

More than half the armed forces infantrymen in Canada were understood to be in Quebec province now, but the Defense Department declined to give official figures.

The War Measures Act empowers the government without consulting Parliament to make its own laws concerning arrest, deportation, censorship and everything it "deems necessary for the security, defense, peace, order and welfare of Canada." Violations are punishable by a maximum of five years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine, and no trial, bail or release is permitted without the consent of the federal justice minister.

A spokesman for Trudeau announced proclamation of the act at a 5 a.m. news conference held in the parliamentary press gallery.

There was no immediate indication how far the government would go in its utilization of the special powers.

The spokesman said the cabinet had adopted an order "establishing certain regulations considered necessary to deal with the situation." He refused to explain these regulations but said Trudeau would put them before the House of Commons today.

The Quebec government's offer to the kidnapers also included a promise of safe conduct to a country of their choice but rejected the other demands made after one FLQ cell kidnaped Cross on Oct. 5 and another made off with Laporte last Saturday. The announcement said this was the government's "final position" and asked for a reply within six hours, by 3 a.m.

Lemieux said he had information that police had discovered the hideout of the terrorists who kidnaped Laporte and were preparing to raid it.

Premier Ross Thatcher of Saskatchewan said a federal cabinet minister had told him the government knows the names of "eight or ten" of the kidnapers but has been unable to find them.

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa asked the armed forces to help Montreal's weary police, and 1,000 troops arrived in the city. Most were placed on standby, but some were sent to guard City Hall and other buildings.

Other troops moved into Quebec City, joining provincial police guarding the provincial legislature.

Troops had been sent into Ottawa earlier this week to help guard federal government buildings, officials and leading political figures.

The Quebec government statement did not say which five prisoners it would ask the federal government to parole, but Lemieux said they were "five Quebec guys who should have been paroled a long time ago anyway, and whose paroles are coming up soon."

In Ottawa, Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp said Bourassa was speaking for both the provincial and federal governments. This in effect assured that the prisoners would be freed and presumably deported to Algeria or Cuba, as the FLQ had demanded for all 23 men.

The continued uncertainty over the fate of Cross and Laporte led Trudeau to cancel a visit to Moscow scheduled to begin Monday.

★ AS APPEARS IN PAPER



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau
heads for an emergency cabinet meeting.



—United Press International

Meanwhile, Army troops take up positions at public buildings in Montreal, in this case City Hall.

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CANADA SUSPENDS CIVIL LIBERTIES

*Trudeau sends troops to
 Montreal to crush
 'Free-Quebeckers'*

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OTTAWA (UPI) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today invoked the special ~~war~~ emergency Act, suspending all civil liberties in Canada. In Montreal more than 1,000 combat-ready soldiers massed at Quebec provincial police headquarters.

Mr. Trudeau's action has never before been invoked by a Canadian head of state. His regime has been badly shaken by the abduction of two top officials by the terrorist-separatist FLQ.

Besides suspending civil liberties for all Canadians, the emergency measure grants unlimited search and seizure powers, permits police arrests without warrants, waives the right to sue for false arrest and could completely censor all news media.

ARMED CAMP

The act is a declaration of a virtual war situation — in this case Mr. Trudeau is apparently making a sweeping attempt to crush his bitterest enemies, the FLQ separatists.

Montreal, the nation's largest city, resembled an armed camp. Soldiers mobilized yesterday by Mr. Trudeau were lined up, guns strapped across their chests, in front of police headquarters in anticipation of trouble with the FLQ.

The troops, clad in green fatigues and steel helmets as a chill mist fell, were equipped with automatic weapons and bayonets.

The crisis started 12 days ago when the FLQ, which wants French-speaking Quebec separated from English-speaking Canada, abducted British diplomat James Cross. Later, they kidnaped Quebec Labor Minister Pierre LaPorte at machine gun point.

Both men are believed still alive despite FLQ threats to execute them if the terrorists' demands for release of 23 prisoners were not met.

FINAL OFFER

Mr. Trudeau's announcement came eight hours after Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa pledged to recommend parole for five of the 23 separatist political prisoners in exchange for Mr. Cross and Mr. LaPorte.

Mr. Bourassa, who said this was the government's final offer, set a 3 a.m. deadline. When the FLQ failed to respond, he and Montreal officials informed Mr. Trudeau of the state of "apprehended insurrection" they felt existed in the city.

The soldiers were mobilized after Quebec

Justice Minister Jerôme Choquette said he had "reason to anticipate a riot or a disturbance."

People in downtown Montreal found themselves trapped in a maze of barricaded streets. Soldiers checked everyone's identification before they could leave or enter city hall or police HQ.

Minutes after Mr. Bourassa's exchange offer, FLQ negotiator Robert Lemieux called it a mockery and said the five men for whom the government is willing to suggest freedom are up for parole anyway.

The provincial government can only recommend to the federal parole board, and that suggestion is not binding.

POSSIBLE SWITCH

The separatists vowed to kill their hostages and set several deadlines for execution. Mr. Bourassa's deadline was the first such move by the government and indicated a possible switch in strategy — the government heretofore had sought to stall until the FLQ kidnapers could be located.

Mr. Bourassa's suggestion included recommending "firmly" the parole of the five men; safe conduct to members of the FLQ cells who kidnaped Mr. Cross and Mr. LaPorte; a plane to transport the five men and the kidnapers to

the country of their choice, and ~~ironing~~ out details ~~the~~ the Red Cross.

The FLQ's major demands had been release of the 23 prisoners, safe transportation to Cuba or Algeria and \$500,000 ransom in gold.

RUSSIAN TRIP

Mr. Trudeau met with his cabinet until after midnight, discussing a wide variety of possible responses. The Prime Minister scrubbed a much-ballyhooed trip to Russia Monday, and made available up to 3,800 federal troops.

Hundreds of soldiers were positioned around government buildings in Montreal and Quebec city. Others, carrying weapons at the ready, deployed to protect high government officials in event of the expected terrorist activity. Quebec officials said: "The army has been preparing to come in since the Cross kidnaping."

After the troops rumbled in, Mr. Lemieux held a news conference and said he had very serious information that the police have discovered the whereabouts of the FLQ's Chenier cell, which was holding Mr. LaPorte.

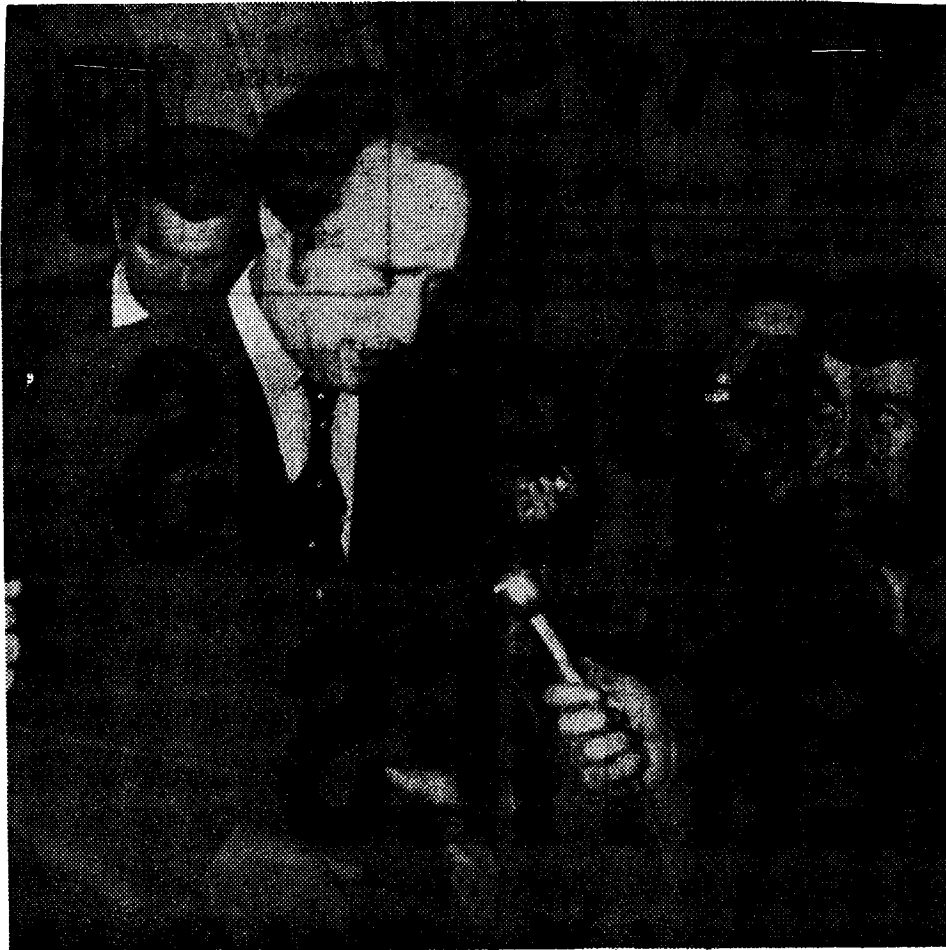
Mr. Lemieux charged the government troops would attack and attempt to liberate the two men when they learn the location of the Liberation cell which is holding Mr. Cross.



UPI Photo

Soldiers en garde

Canadian troops take up positions outside Montreal's city hall.



Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau leaves his Parliament Hill office after an emergency cabinet meeting.

UPI Photo

Citizens Urge Quebec To Bow to Kidnapers

Cst
MONTREAL (AP) — Ten leading citizens of Quebec Province appealed to the provincial government today to free 23 convicted or accused terrorists to secure the release of the British trade commissioner and the provincial labor commissioner kidnapped by terrorists last week.

Negotiations between the kidnapers and the provincial government remained suspended, but one Montreal newspaper said the government was wavering in its refusal to free the men.

The statement urging the government to bow to the demand was read at a news conference by Rene Levesque, leader of the Quebec Separatist party. Signers included Louis Laberge, president of the 250,000-member Quebec Federation of Labor; Yves Charbonneau, president of the 65,000-member Quebec teachers' union, and Claude Ryar, publisher of the French-language newspaper Le Devoir.

The statement supported the government's appointments of a mediator to negotiate the release of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte and British diplomat James Richard Cross. But it said it was urgent that the government grant the kidnapers' main demand and send the 23 prisoners and their families to Algeria or Cuba.

The kidnapers are members of the Quebec Liberation Front, or FLQ, which wants the French-speaking province of Quebec made independent from the rest of Canada. Although the Quebec Separatist party has the same goal, but it is a legal party that advocates constitutional methods.

Of the men whose freedom is demanded by the FLQ, three are serving life sentences for murder, ten are serving prison terms for robbery, bombing or other terrorist acts, two are

awaiting sentence and eight are awaiting trial.

Spokesmen for the provincial and federal governments have repeatedly rejected the demand, calling instead for guarantees for the safety of Cross and Laporte as a prelude to negotiation of ransom terms. But Le Devoir reported today that the Quebec government had offered to let 21 of the prisoners leave the country, with the other two to go after the kidnaped men were freed.

There was no confirmation of the report.

Robert Lemieux, a Montreal lawyer for the FLQ, broke off talks Wednesday with the provincial government's representative, representative, Robert Demers, another Montreal lawyer.

Troops on Call

Lemieux refused to resume the discussions unless the government retreated from its refusal to free the prisoners. Demers issued no statement and went with Provincial Premier Robert Bourassa to Quebec City for meetings with the provincial Cabinet.

Ten military signal men moved into offices adjacent to Bourassa's office in the National Assembly building yesterday, manning a communications system by which 6,000 men at a nearby base could be summoned. Police assigned an eight man, round-the-clock guard to the premier's hotel in Quebec.

Telephone bomb threats forced evacuation yesterday of the health services building and two television stations in Quebec. No bombs were found.

The Toronto Globe and Mail reported that the federal Cabinet today may consider a proposal to give police extraordinary powers under the War Measures Act to investigate the kidnappings. This would empower them to make searches without warrants and to hold persons for questioning without filing charges.

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SOLDIERS PATROL 2 QUEBEC CITIES

Guard Buildings, Officials
in Kidnapping Crisis

By EDWARD COWAN

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Oct. 15—Canadian troops took up security duty at key spots in Montreal and Quebec City today to help tired police forces protect public buildings and to prevent any new kidnappings.

An unverified report said that the police had found the headquarters of one of two groups of French Canadian separatists that kidnapped two officials last week.

With negotiations for the release of the two hostages stalled for the second consecutive day, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau canceled a 10-day trip to the Soviet Union that was to have started Monday.

Mr. Trudeau also said that the federal Cabinet was discussing the possibility of imposing emergency powers.

The hostages, James R. Cross, the senior British Trade Commissioner in Quebec, and Pierre Laporte, the provincial Minister

of Labor and Immigration, were assumed to be still alive, although nothing was heard from them today. Cells of the Front for the Liberation of Quebec kidnapped Mr. Cross on Oct. 5 and Mr. Laporte last Saturday. It is not known where the hostages are being held.

A few hours after Mr. Trudeau's announcement, soldiers carrying automatic rifles and submachine guns began patrol around Montreal's police headquarters and took up posts at the entrances to City Hall.

Mr. Trudeau told the House of Commons that he had received "a very understanding reply" from Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union after

informing him of his cancellation of the trip. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that his visit could be made later.

He said that the Cabinet had discussed whether it could invoke the emergency powers of the War Measures Act without action by Parliament. One such power would permit arrests and searches without a warrant.

On Tuesday, the first day that troops patrolled Ottawa as a result of the crisis, the Prime Minister told an interviewer who questioned the use of soldiers, "I think the society must take every means at its disposal to defend itself against the emergence of a parallel power which defies the elected power in this country, and I think that goes to any distance."

Mr. Trudeau said it was only "weak-kneed, bleeding hearts" who are afraid to take these measures.

Province Requests Troops

Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec, who announced that he was asking for federal troops after a provincial cabinet meeting, said they were needed "to assure the security of the population."

An Armed Forces spokesman said, "We're coming in to help police authorities protect certain places and persons."

The search for the kidnappers has involved virtually every policeman in the province, and many have been working extra shifts. Maintaining security at public buildings and giving some protection to prominent politicians and foreign diplomats were considered burdens that the troops could take from the police forces.

A spokesman for the Quebec provincial police in Montreal reported that the provincial cabinet had put into effect Article 79 of the Police Act, placing all police in the province, including city forces, under the command of Maurice St. Pierre, director of the 3,500-man provincial force. The Montreal police department has 3,800 men.

At a news conference, Robert Lemieux, the Montreal lawyer who is negotiating on behalf of the separatist front, said he was told last night by a businessman, who was given the information by a provincial cabinet minister, that the police had discovered the location of the front's Chenier cell, which

kidnapped Mr. Laporte. Mr. Lemieux said he was told that the police were waiting to discover the location of the cell that kidnapped Mr. Cross, "before intervening with armed forces."

Mr. Lemieux said that he had asked the government's negotiator, Robert Demers, also a Montreal lawyer, if that information was correct and that Mr. Demers had replied that he could not answer the question.

Terrorist Moves Feared

Mr. Lemieux's report that the headquarters of one front cell had been found lent weight to speculation that the soldiers were mobilized to thwart any countermeasures by terrorists if the police moved in on the kidnappers. Some 9,000 sticks of dynamite have been stolen in Quebec Province this year and it is generally assumed that most are in the hands of the front.

The front has demanded that the Government release 23 "political prisoners" in exchange for the release of the two hostages.

Adding to the air of crisis in the predominantly French-speaking province was the convening of a special session of the legislature in Quebec City to force striking medical specialists to return to work.

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Quebec Talks on Release Of 2 Hostages Bog Down

By EDWARD COWAN

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 — Negotiations for the release of Quebec's two kidnapping victims bogged down today, less than 48 hours after they began. Robert Lemieux, the negotiator for the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, expressed confidence that the two men the group holds hostage, James R. Cross and Pierre Laporte, were alive.

Mr. Cross, the senior British trade commissioner in Quebec, was kidnapped on Oct. 5 and Mr. Laporte, the Quebec Minister of Labor and Immigration was seized last Saturday by two cells of the front, a left-wing terrorist organization of young French Canadians.

Mr. Lemieux, a 29-year-old Montreal lawyer who shares the front's aspirations for a socialist Quebec politically separated from Canada, dropped what had seemed to be indications that he anticipated having to compromise on the front's terms for release of the hostages.

The central demand is the release by the Government of

23 prisoners affiliated with the front. Yesterday, Mr. Lemieux requested a simple yes or no reply on whether they would be freed. This evening he had still not received an answer.

The belief here is that the central Government in Ottawa continues to be adamantly opposed to freeing the prisoners and that the Quebec provincial government, which may be less adamant, is trying to avoid an entirely negative answer.

Terrorists Issue Communiqué

In answer to a question at a news conference, Mr. Lemieux said that he might "discuss substance" with the Government and then "report to the front and they can decide if it's acceptable."

Mr. Lemieux, who is believed to function as a highly respected counselor to the front, was asked if he would make recommendations to the group. "I will perhaps ultimately go as far as that," he said.

A new communiqué from the terrorist group, the first issued in the name of both cells, gave Mr. Lemieux "carte blanche"

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Canada grants one minor ransom demand

'Last deadline' expires

MONTREAL (UPI) — The deadline on the life of British diplomat James Cross, extended "for the last time" by his separatist kidnapers, expired today with the government granting one minor ransom demand.

The full text of the separatists' political manifesto was broadcast on government-owned radio and TV.

But it was not known if this would save Mr. Cross, held hostage for five days by the Front de Liberation du Quebec, an underground terrorist group seeking independence for French-speaking Quebec.

The front, in a communique yesterday, extended the time limit on their ransom demands by 12 hours, until midnight, and demanded two immediate conditions for further delay — broadcast of the manifesto and a halt to the police search for them, with the arrests of FLQ sympathizers.

"The FLQ is warning the authorities for the last time that if 12 hours from now the authorities have not done these things . . . the FLQ will be obliged to kill diplomat Cross," said the communique.

The manifesto was broadcast, but local police reporters said the hunt for the kidnapers went on. Police refused to talk.

The 1,400-word FLQ manifesto — calling on French Canadians to revolt against the wealthy, their political leaders and American-owned businesses — was aired on radio and TV broadcasts of Radio Canada, the French language service of the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation last night.

In it the kidnapers turned down a plea from the government to name an acceptable go-between who could open formal negotiations for Mr. Cross' release. The government had offered to send a cabinet minister — External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp is necessary — to meet with any representative named by the FLQ.

The communique apparently represented a significant scaling down of the original ransom demands — which had included the release of 23 jailed separatist "political prisoners," payment of \$500,000 in gold, an airliner to carry them to sanctuary in Cuba or Algeria, and an elaborately detailed television production of the plane's departure, apparently aimed at humiliating the government.

"We repeat we will not kill Mr. J. Cross just for money," said the communique, apparently eliminating the demand for gold.

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UPI Photo

Mrs. James Cross returns to her home following a consultation with police. At right is William Ashford, regional information officer with the British Trade Commission.

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SEPARATISTS AIR CASE ²

What the manifesto said about Quebec Separatists

MONTREAL (UPI) — In a flat, emotionless voice the announcer began to read. Superimposed on the TV screen were the words "Manifesto of the FLQ."

"The Quebec Liberation Front is not a saviour or a modern-day Robin Hood. It is a group of Quebec workers who have decided to use all means to make sure that the people of Quebec take control of their own destiny."

The announcer was reading the opening lines of the 1,400-word manifesto of the Front de Liberation du Quebec broadcast last night over radio and TV as part of the effort to save British diplomat James R. Cross kidnapped Monday by Quebec separatists.

The reading of the manifesto was the only one of a number of demands made by the terrorists which the government has granted so far.

The FLQ has threatened to kill Mr. Cross unless their demands are met.

"Workers of Quebec," the manifesto went on, "start today to take back what belongs to you; take what is ours. Don't wait for a miracle organization."

"Make the revolution in your own quarters. We must fight, not one by one, but together, the manifesto was filled with personal insults against political leaders, allegedly "performing acrobatics to charm American millionaires."

It attacked the church saying "we are terrorized by the capitalist Roman Church, even though this seems to be diminishing" and hinted

"We, the Quebecois, have not used all our FLQ. at further violence to achieve the aims of the ourselves of these economic and political bosses means, including arms and dynamite, to rid who continue to oppress us," the manifesto said.

The impassive announcer finished the nine-page document saying the broadcast was made for "humanitarian reasons in the case of Mr. James R. Cross."

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One Demand of Kidnapers Met

MONTREAL (AP)—Canadian authorities awaited further word today from the kidnapers of British trade commissioner James Richard Cross after meeting one of two demands made yesterday in what the kidnapers called the "last" extension of their deadline.

The Quebec separatists who abducted the 49-year-old diplomat Monday said in a communique they would "do away" with him unless the government by last midnight called off the police search and broadcast the Quebec Liberation Front's manifesto calling for revolution in Quebec province.

The entire 1,400-word manifesto was read on radio and television at 10:30 p.m.

There was no announcement of a letup in the police search, however, but the Montreal newspaper *Le Devoir* reported from Ottawa that federal officials had

asked the Montreal police to reduce their inquiries and other investigations to a minimum.

The midnight deadline passed with no word from the kidnapers.

A Montreal radio station said it received an anonymous call shortly after midnight saying that authorities had been given 24 hours to meet an earlier demand—rejected by the government—for the release of more than 20 prisoners held in Quebec. Police said they believed the call was a prank but were investigating it. All previous communiques from the kidnapers had been in writing.

The midnight Thursday deadline was the fourth set by the kidnapers. They warned that it was their "last" ultimatum but indicated willingness to negotiate, asking the government "to specify exactly which demands they consider irrational."

However, the communique turned down a government offer

to deal directly for Cross' release through representatives of the government and the kidnapers. It said such a procedure could be used to draw the kidnapers into a trap.

The kidnapers originally demanded as ransom the release of more than 20 men it called political prisoners and their safe passage to Algeria or Cuba along with \$500,000 in gold. The government rejected those demands repeatedly.

Yesterday's communique said the terrorists would not "put the life of J. Cross in danger over the question of dollars," but it continued to insist that he would be released only after the prisoners were freed.

The Montreal Gazette reported that the police were looking for a Montreal taxi driver who allegedly plotted to kidnap the Israeli trade commissioner seven months ago.

The paper said the driver was a "prime suspect" in the Cross

kidnaping and that a composite sketch of him matched the appearance of a man sought since the abortive plot to kidnap the Israeli diplomat was uncovered in March.

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UPI-67

(KIDNAP)

MONTREAL--FOUR MEN, THREE OF THEM ARMED WITH SUBMACHINEGUNS, KIDNAPED JAMES R. CROSS, THE SENIOR BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER IN MONTREAL, FROM HIS HOME TODAY.

POLICE SAID THE MEN ENTERED THE HOUSE AS CROSS WAS PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR HIS OFFICE AT 8:20 A.M. (EDT), AND ORDERED HIM TO GO WITH THEM, AS MRS. CROSS WATCHED.

IN OTTAWA, PRIME MINISTER PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU CALLED HIS TOP ADVISERS IN "AN URGENT SESSION," A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MITCHELL SHARP INFORMED THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

THE TRADE COMMISSION OFFICE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL CONNECTED WITH THE KIDNAPING, ACCORDING TO A SPOKESMAN FOR THE OFFICE, BUT WOULD NOT REVEAL WHAT WAS SAID.

THERE HAD BEEN NO DEMAND FOR RANSOM SO FAR.

CROSS, 49, HAD BEEN STATIONED IN MONTREAL SINCE 1968.

THE KIDNAPERS FLED FROM HIS HOME IN AN EXPENSIVE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ON THE SLOPES OF MOUNT ROYAL, OVERLOOKING DOWNTOWN MONTREAL, IN A TAXICAB, POLICE SAID.

THE COMBINED ANTITERRORIST SQUAD -- WHICH SPECIALIZES IN DEALING WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF FRENCH CANADIAN SEPARATIST GROUPS -- WAS WORKING ON THE CASE, A POLICE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THERE WERE REPORTS THAT POLICE HAD DISPATCHED GUARDS TO LOOK AFTER OTHER CONSULATE AND DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL IN MONTREAL AS SOON AS THE KIDNAPING BECAME KNOWN.

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MONTREAL (UPI)--THE TERRORIST FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC (FLQ) SUNDAY TOOK RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE KIDNAPING OF PROVINCIAL CABINET MINISTER PIERRE LAPORTE, GRABBED FROM HIS SUMMER HOME SHORTLY AFTER THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED SATURDAY TO MEET FLQ DEMANDS FOR THE SAFE RETURN OF KIDNAPED BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES CROSS.

THE LATEST COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF CROSS, WHOSE "LAST" DEATH REPRIEVE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE RUN OUT AT 6 P.M. SATURDAY. AN FLQ DOCUMENT, MADE PUBLIC THROUGH THE MONTREAL RADIO STATION CKAC, SAID LAPORTE WOULD BE EXECUTED BY 10 P.M. EET IF FLQ CONDITIONS WERE NOT MET.

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THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL POLICE SAID THEY HAD ISSUED AN ALL POINTS
BULLETIN FOR A CAR TRAVELING NORTH ON THE LAURENTIAN AUTOPORTE
FROM MONTREAL CARRYING FOUR MEN. A POLICE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE
WAS A "POSSIBILITY" THAT ONE OF THE MEN WAS LAROCHE. THE BULLETIN
WAS ISSUED ON THE BASIS OF AN ANONYMOUS TIP, THE SPOKESMAN
SAID.

PICKUP AS BEFORE: MICHEL ST. LOUIS

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Wash Post

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 FRONT LINE LIBERATION QUESTIONS

UPI-115

(KIDNAP)

CONFIDENTIAL - THE INFORMATION AND THE LIBERATION FRONT SAID TODAY IT WAS SUSPECTED IMMEDIATELY THE TRAILERS ON THE LIVES OF TWO POLITICAL HOSTAGES IT IS HOLDING.

IN SEPARATE COMMUNIQUE FROM THE TLO CALLS OF THE FRONT OF LIBERATION OF ALGERIA (FLO) WHICH WERE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER JAMES CROSS AND OUTSIDE LONDON AND IMMEDIATE MINISTER RICHARD LAPOINTE, THE FLO SAID THE TRAILERS WERE SUSPECTED AND THAT ONE CELL'S HANDED LAPOINTE AS THE TRAILERS A LONG-TIME MEMBER OF FLO CLIENTS WHO IS IN JAIL, TO ACT AS AN INTERMEDIARY IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

BUT THE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH WERE ACCOMPANIED BY HANDWRITTEN LETTERS FROM POLITICAL HOSTAGES, SETTLED OUT DIFFERENT DEMANDS. THE COMMUNIQUE WERE SENT TO THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE RADIO STATIONS. THE "LIBERATION" CELL OF THE FLO, CAPTAINS OF CROSS, INDICATED THE RELEASE OF 63 JAILED FLO SUPPORTERS AND SAFE CONDUCT TO OWIA TO ALGERIA. THE TRAILERS OF CROSS' FUNDING.

THE "LIBERATION" CELL, HOWEVER, INSISTED THAT THE "BASIC SIX" CONDITIONS OF THE ORIGINAL DEMAND WERE NON-NEGOTIABLE.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Kidnapped British Official

James Richard Cross

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Oct. 6 — Some 50 Canadian and British businessmen were to gather for cocktails this evening in the high-ceilinged first floor at 1297 Redpath Crescent, a stately mansion of thick stone walls that overlooks downtown Montreal from the side of Mount

Man in the News
Royal. The reception would have honored David Nicolson, chairman of the Canada Committee of

the British National Exports Council. Circulating among the guests would have been a tall, dark-haired, urbane Irishman, a genial host with a sparkling sense of humor who invariably puts people at their ease.

He is 49-year-old James Richard Cross, widely known as Jasper. As the Senior British Trade Commissioner in Quebec Province, he entertains Canadian businessmen dozens of times a year. It is part of the job of promoting British exports.

There was no party today because Mr. Cross, who suffers from high blood pressure, requiring constant medication, was abducted at gunpoint yesterday by French Canadian extremists.

Because of police reports of plots to kidnap consular officials, he thought he was in danger, he gave no sign of it. He is like that. When he arrived in Montreal in February, 1968, he said of a 1962-66 stint in Kuala Lumpur: "My Malaysian tour was very interesting despite

a lot of political and economic problems. But mostly, though, we never realized our lives might be in danger until we read the English paper."

Racy Irish Sense of Humor

The first victim of a political kidnapping in Canada is a 190-pound 6-footer who is invariably well groomed and conservatively dressed.

A recent dinner guest described him humorously as having a "fine, Irish, racy sense of humor." If the hour is late and the company good, it is said that he may recount in a crackling, high-pitched voice a story or two about "Mrs. O'Reilly" or other fabled Irishmen.

He meets and mixes easily with people and is reported to have a light touch as head of post, British Government Office, Montreal. From his large corner room on the ninth floor of a downtown building, it is said, he administers a 28-member staff efficiently and pleasantly.

Mr. Cross is described as a quick and incisive man of considerable learning. He and his wife go to French-language plays in Montreal and make annual summer excursions to the Shaw Festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake and the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ont. They ski cross-country in winter and go camping in summer.

First-Class Honors

Mr. Cross, who was born on Sept. 29, 1921, at Nenagh, Ireland, graduated in 1944 from Trinity College, Dublin, with a first-class honors degree in economics and political science.

After three years as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers he joined the Board of Trade, a British Government Department with many of the functions of the United States Department of Commerce. He now holds the personal rank of under secretary, two notches below the topmost Civil Service status, permanent under secretary. When abroad his rank is equivalent to that of a minister.

He was posted in 1953 to New Delhi and in 1955 to Canada, where he served for five years in Halifax and Winnipeg. After the four years in Malaysia he returned to London in 1966, where he headed the Board of Trade branch responsible for exhibitions and fairs abroad.

Upon coming back to Canada in February, 1968, Mr. Cross applied himself vigorously to learning French, the predominant language of Quebec.



Canadian Press

Urbane and genial promoter of British exports.

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Presumably he got some help from his wife, the former Barbara Dagg, a modern-languages student whom he met at Trinity College, and their only child, Susan, 24, a teacher.

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KIDNAP 10-11 NY
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MONTREAL (UPI)--THE MONTREAL RADIO STATION CKAC SAID TODAY IT
 HAD RECEIVED A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE TERRORIST FRONT DE LIBERATION DU
 QUEBEC (FLQ), WHICH THREATENED THAT QUEBEC CA JURY PRISONIER
 LAPORTE WOULD BE EXECUTED AT 10 P.M. UNLESS FLQ CONDITIONS
 ARE MET.

LAPORTE WAS KIDNAPED SATURDAY, 15 MINUTES AFTER THE GOVERNMENT
 REJECTED FLQ DEMANDS FOR THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN
 EXCHANGE FOR THE SAFE RETURN OF BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES CROSS WHO THE
 FLQ KIDNAPED LAST MONDAY.

MYCHEL ST. LOUIS, CKAC'S QUEBEC PARLIAMENTARY REPORTER, SAID HE
 RECEIVED A CALL FROM A MAN IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS A MEMBER OF THE
 FLQ JUST BEFORE 9 A.M.

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037A

KIDNAP 10-11 NX

1ST ADD KIDNAP MONTREAL 036A YXX BEFORE 9 A.M.

HE SAID THE MAN TOLD HIM THERE WAS AN FLO COMMUNIQUE IN A GARBAGE CONTAINER IN A DOWNTOWN STATION.

THE CALLER, ST. LOUIS SAID, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A MEMBER OF A DIFFERENT "CELL" THAN THE ONE THAT KIDNAPED JAMES CROSS.

ST. LOUIS SAID HE DISPATCHED THREE REPORTERS TO THE STATION AND THEY FOUND THE COMMUNIQUE, TITLED "NUMBER ONE," WITH LAPORTE'S GOVERNMENT IDENTIFICATION CARD ATTACHED TO IT.

THE PAPER USED TO WRITE THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO DIFFERED FROM THE SEVEN COMMUNIQUEES RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CROSS KIDNAPING, ST. LOUIS SAID. IT LACKED THE DRAWING OF GUN-TOTING "HABITANT" BUT HAD THE FLO COLORS, GREEN, WHITE AND RED.

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047A

KIDNAP 13-11 NY

AND ADD KIDNAP MONTREAL 030A YXX WHITE AND RED.

THE FLO'S CLAIMING OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LACORTE KIDNAPING CAME AS THE QUEBEC CABINET WAS TO CONVEY IN MONTREAL FOR AN EMERGENCY MEETING TO DISCUSS THE FATE OF ITS COLLEAGUE. OFFICIALS WERE KEEPING THE PLACE AND TIME OF THE MEETING SECRET.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID LACORTE, THE 40-YEAR-OLD MINISTER OF LABOR AND IMMIGRATION, WOULD BE EXECUTED AT 10 P.M. EDT IF THE AUTHORITIES DID NOT "ANSWER FAVORABLY" TO THE ORIGINAL SEVEN-POINT RANSOM DEMAND THE FLO RELEASED AFTER CROSS WAS KIDNAPED. THIS INCLUDED THE PAYMENT OF \$500,000 IN GOLD AND THE RELEASE OF 23 IMPRISONED TERRORISTS.

THE COMMUNIQUE WARNED THERE WOULD BE "NO PARTIAL ACCEPTANCE" OF THE CONDITIONS.

IT SAID THE FLO HAD ESTABLISHED A "THIRD PLAN" AFTER THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED SATURDAY TO RELEASE 23 POLITICAL TERRORISTS FOR THE SAFE RETURN OF CROSS.

PROVINCIAL JUSTICE MINISTER JEROME CHOQUETTE, SPEAKING FOR THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, SAID IN REFUSING THE DEMAND THAT "NO SOCIETY CAN ACCEPT BLACKMAIL AND MURDER."

HE MADE A COUNTER OFFER TO THE KIDNAPERS, SAYING THEY COULD HAVE SAFE CONDUCT TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

THE LATEST COMMUNIQUE APPEARED TO HAVE MORE CREDENCE THAN NUMEROUS REPORTS OF FLO COMMUNICATIONS THAT FOLLOWED THE LACORTE ABDUCTION. ONE, PHONED ANONYMOUSLY TO THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION'S FRENCH NETWORK MONTREAL TELEVISION STATION, SET NOON EDT AS THE DEADLINE FOR THE EXECUTION OF LACORTE IF UNSPECIFIED "CONDITIONS" WERE NOT MET.

LACORTE, A KEY MAN IN QUEBEC PREMIER ROBERT BOUDASSA'S CABINET, WAS KIDNAPED OUTSIDE HIS SUBURBAN HOME. MEN WEARING HANDBANDANNED MASKS OVER THEIR FACES AND CARRYING SUBMACHINEGUNS, ONLY 15 MINUTES AFTER CHOQUETTE FINISHED SPEAKING.

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UPI-14

(KIDNAP)

MONTREAL--THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT FACES THE DILEMMA OF CHOOSING BETWEEN TWO BITTER ALTERNATIVES -- FREEDOM FOR 23 IMPRISONED SEPARATISTS TODAY OR POSSIBLE DEATH TONIGHT FOR KIDNAPED BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES CROSS.

THE FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC (FLQ), AN UNDERGROUND TERRORIST GROUP, KIDNAPED CROSS, 45, THE SENIOR BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER, MONDAY. THEY SAID IN A "FINAL COMMUNIQUE" FRIDAY THAT HE WOULD DIE TONIGHT UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT RELEASES THEIR JAILED COBRODES AND FLIES THEM TO SANCTUARY IN CUBA OR ALGERIA.

IN OTTAWA, LIGHTS TURNED THROUGH THE NIGHT IN ONE SET OF ROOMS IN THE MASSIVE STONE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, THOSE OF THE "CRISIS CENTER" SET UP TO HANDLE THE PROBLEM. ED RITCHIE, UNDERSECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, HEADED THE TEAM ON DUTY THROUGH THE NIGHT.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID A STATEMENT, POSSIBLY THE FINAL DECISION ON THE AFFAIR, WOULD PROBABLY BE MADE TODAY.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT PRIME MINISTER PIERRE TRUDEAU, AN ANTI-SEPARATIST WHO HAS TAKEN A HARD LINE AGAINST GIVING IN TO THE KIDNAPERS DEMANDS, WOULD MAKE THE FINAL DECISION.

10-10--JUS55AED

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OCT 19 1970

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60 OCT 20 1970 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-133

(KIDNAP)

MONTREAL--THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DEMANDED PROOF TODAY THAT KIDNAPED BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES CROSS WAS STILL ALIVE. THERE WERE SIGNS THAT BEHIND-THE-SCENES TALKS MIGHT TAKE PLACE TO SWAP CROSS FOR JAILED FRENCH-CANADIAN SEPARATISTS.

THE MONTREAL OFFICE OF QUEBEC JUSTICE MINISTER JEROME CHOQUETTE SAID THE GOVERNMENT "WANTS PROOF THAT MR. CROSS IS SAFE AND WELL" AND HAD REQUESTED HIS KIDNAPERS HAVE HIM COPY IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING THE FOLLOWING PHRASE:

"IT IS NOW FIVE DAYS SINCE I LEFT AND I WANT YOU TO KNOW DARLING THAT I MISS YOU EVERY MINUTE."

THERE WERE UNOFFICIAL REPORTS IN MONTREAL THAT PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE TO SET UP A ROOM AT THE AIRPORT FOR A TELECAST. ONE OF THE KIDNAPERS' DEMANDS WAS THAT JAILED SEPARATISTS, WHOSE FREEDOM WAS ASKED IN EXCHANGE FOR CROSS' LIFE, BE ALLOWED TO APPEAR ON TELEVISION FROM THE AIRPORT BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR EITHER CUBA OR ALGERIA.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

All cells separate

How the FLQ operates

MONTREAL (UPI) —The kidnappings last week of British diplomat James Cross and Canadian Labor Minister Pierre LaPorte by the Quebec Liberation Front is a tactical innovation for the clandestine body.

In the past, this group—dedicated to the violent separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada—has used the bomb as its main weapon.

It has been held responsible for at least 200 bombings, including a blast at the Montreal Stock Exchange in February, 1969, that injured 27 people.

Seven have died in acts of terror blamed on the FLQ in the past six years.

The 23 prisoners the FLQ wanted released in exchange for the safe release of Mr. Cross and Mr. LaPorte are evidence that the police have had success in controlling the organization.

But the FLQ seems to be able to achieve new life, even after a successive wave of arrests.

Until recently the FLQ seemed dormant—if not dead. Then a report came from the Middle East that two FLQ members were learning the science of assassination and guerrilla warfare with Arab commandos.

There was a time when the FLQ, organized in cells of about 10 men each, could be contacted thru go-betweens. It maintained a loose liaison with the Parti Quebecois—the peaceful separatist group that operates thru legitimate political means.

In the past year or so, all that has changed.

Those in the separatist movement say the FLQ was reorganized along more rigid lines preparing for warfare on the government. It was regrouped in tight cells of four men each and compartmentalized so that those in one cell do not know those in the others.

They cut all contact with their past friends, went completely underground, and are no longer reachable even by the PQ, these separatists say.

The FLQ confirmed in its communiques Mr. Cross was kidnaped by the "Liberation" cell and Mr. LaPorte by the "Chenier Finance" cell, and made clear they were not in touch with each other. The communiques, appeared to contain messages from one cell to the other.

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People's World ☐
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Separatists' Earlier Weapons: Bombs, Dynamite and Robbery

Special to The New York Times

○ MONTREAL, Oct. 11 — The Front for the Liberalization of Quebec, the organization responsible for two political kidnappings in Montreal this week, has been terrorizing this city intermittently for seven years.

Starting with gasoline bombs, the front has stepped up its tactics to include dynamiting, armed robbery and, since last Monday, the abduction at gunpoint of James R. Cross, the senior British trade commissioner in Quebec, and Pierre Laporte, the Minister of Labor and immigration in the provincial government.

If Mr. Cross is still alive, and nothing has been heard about him since Friday night, it can be said that the front has not murdered anyone.

Six persons have been killed as a result of its terrorism, but all the deaths were apparently inadvertent. One victim was a 16-year-old member of the front who was carrying a bomb when it exploded accidentally.

Sympathy Possibly Lost

The front is made up of French Canadians dedicated to the overthrow of capitalism, and to the political separation of Quebec from Canada.

About five million of this province's six million inhabitants are French-speaking.

The front is at the far left of the political spectrum. Whatever sympathy it had received from other, nonviolent Quebec separatists may have been significantly diminished by the two kidnappings.

This may not be a matter of indifference to the terrorists, because they seek the support of Quebec's workers, who earn less and have a higher unemployment rate than do most Canadians. There are links between the front for the liberation of Quebec and Quebec's Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Psychiatrist's Views

The front's list of grievances broadcast on television Thursday night as a Government concession to the kidnappers of the Cross, catalogued Quebec's leading labor-management disputes of recent years in simple, emotional terms.

The manifesto seemed couched in language readily understandable to people with limited education and little taste for political or economic theory.

According to Dr. Gustave Morf, a psychiatrist and criminalologist who has interviewed them, they are young men of above-average intelligence, he said that about half had secondary school but "I stopped studying and went to these activities."

The front comprises small cells, believed to have no more than three to five members. One cell kidnapped Mr. Cross, another Mr. Laporte, to what extend these two cells, or the front's cells generally, are in contact or subject to central direction is unclear. Some analysts, including Dr. Morf, believe the links are weak or nil.

The front's thinking is dominated by hostility toward English Canada, and perhaps Anglo-Saxons generally, by hatred of capitalism, by contemptuous rejection of parliamentary democracy as an instrument of social change, and by the commitment to revolution, by violence if necessary.

"Democracy in Quebec is nothing but the democracy of the rich," the manifesto asserted. A major grievance is that the financial institutions, factories, mines and valuable forests of this huge province are owned largely by English-Canadian and United States interests.

The leaders have likened themselves to the Black Panthers and the participants in revolutionary movements of Cuba, Algeria and Vietnam.

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UFI-100
(KIDNAP)

MONTREAL --QUEBEC PROVINCIAL LARCE MINISTER PIERRE LAPORTE
HAS BEEN KIDNAPEI, THE MONTREAL POLICE RADIO REPORTED SATURDAY
NIGHT.

A QUEBEC PROVINCIAL CABINET MINISTER WAS KIDNAPEI SATURDAY
NIGHT 15 MINUTES AFTER THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT REJECTED PRISONER
EXCHANGE FOR THE LIFE OF AN ABDUCTED BRITISH DIPLOMAT.

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UPI-101

(KIDNAP)

ADD 1, KIDNAP, MONTREAL (UPI-100)

PIERRE LAPORTE, PROVINCIAL LABOR MINISTER, WAS TAKEN FROM HIS HOME BY TWO MEN WITH MACHINEGUNS, POLICE IN SUBURBAN ST. LAMBERT, QUE., REPORTED.

LAPORTE WAS GRABBED AT 6:15 P.M. EDT, ONLY 15 MINUTES AFTER PROVINCIAL JUSTICE MINISTER JEROME CHOQUETTE FINISHED READING ON RADIO AND TELEVISION A GOVERNMENT COUNTER-OFFER TO THE KIDNAPERS OF BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES R. CROSS.

CROSS WAS TAKEN HOSTAGE MONDAY BY THE FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC (FLQ), AN UNDERGROUND TERROR GROUP SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC PROVINCE.

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UPI-100

AND KIDNAP, MONTREAL, (UPI-101)

CHOCQUETTE, SPEAKING FOR THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, TURNED DOWN THE MAIN DEMAND MADE BY THE KIDNAPERS FOR THE LIFE OF CROSS -- THE RELEASE OF 23 JAILED SEPARATISTS WITH AN AIRLINE TO FLY THEM TO SANCTUARY IN CUBA OR ALGERIA.

BUT HE OFFERED THE KIDNAPERS THEMSELVES SAFE CONDUCT OUT OF THE COUNTRY IF THEY RETURNED CROSS UNHARMED.

"NO SOCIETY CAN ACCEPT BLACKMAIL AND MURDER," CHOCQUETTE SAID IN REJECTING THE KIDNAPERS' MAIN DEMAND. "IT WOULD BE PROGRESS TOWARD THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR SOCIAL ORDER."

THE KIDNAPERS WERE ALSO OFFERED "ALL CLEMENCY" IF THEY EVER CAME TO TRIAL IF THEY WILL SPARE CROSS'S LIFE.

IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH ON RADIO AND TELEVISION, CHOCQUETTE SAID:

"AS AN ULTIMATE CONCESSION TO SAVE CROSS' LIFE, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS INSTRUCTED ME TO SAY IT IS DISPOSED TO OFFER SAFE CONDUCT TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY," FOR HIS SAFE RELEASE.

IN OTTAWA, THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SAID THAT AT LEAST ONE COUNTRY HAD OFFERED TO ACCEPT THE KIDNAPERS IF THEY TOOK THE GOVERNMENT UP ON THE OFFER.

"I ASK YOU AS A GESTURE OF ABSOLUTE GOOD FAITH TO RELEASE MR. CROSS IMMEDIATELY," SAID CHOCQUETTE.

"YOU WILL BENEFIT IN OUR COURTS FROM ALL CLEMENCY DUE TO A HUMANITARIAN GESTURE TO AVOID THE DEATH OF MR. CROSS."

CROSS, 49, SENIOR BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER IN MONTREAL -- THE EQUIVALENT TO A BRITISH CONSUL -- WAS KIDNAPED FROM HIS BED MONDAY BY FOUR FLO GUNMEN. THE KIDNAPERS WARNED FRIDAY HE WOULD BE KILLED IF THEIR 23 COMRADES WERE NOT RELEASED BY 6 P.M. EST SATURDAY.

10-10--EW727PBC

QUEBEC PREMIER GETS PLEA TO SAVE HIS ABDUCTED AIDE

Note, Possibly Dictated by
Extremist Group, Warns
Others May Be Seized

By EDWARD COWAN

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Oct. 11—Pierre Laporte, in a letter that may have been dictated by members of the extremist group that kidnapped him yesterday, pleaded today with Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec to save his life.

The letter, in a script resembling an earlier note that a handwriting expert said had been written by Mr. Laporte, warned of the possibility of further kidnappings, not only of politicians but of people in "all classes" of society. Mr. Laporte is Minister of Labor and Immigration for the Province of Quebec.

Two masked men carrying submachine guns forced Mr. Laporte into a car yesterday a few minutes after the provincial and federal Governments refused again to meet the ransom terms of a cell of the organization that kidnapped James R. Cross, a British diplomat, last Monday.

Opposed to Capitalism

The organization, the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, is an extremist group of young French-Canadians dedicated to overthrowing capitalism and to separating Quebec politically from the rest of Canada.

The kidnappers had threatened to kill Mr. Cross, the senior British trade commissioner in Quebec, if 23 prisoners affiliated with the front were not freed by 6 P.M. Saturday. There was no certain word early this evening whether Mr. Cross was still alive.

Mr. Laporte's kidnappers said he would be killed if the authorities did not agree by 10 o'clock to free the prisoners and to meet the six other ransom demands of the Cross kidnappers.

'You Have the Power'

The two-page letter, in French and beginning "Dear Robert," said that it was not simply Mr. Laporte's life that was at stake but the well-being of "a dozen persons, all women and young children"—his mother, wife, sisters, children and the children of one of his two dead brothers.

"I believe that you understand," the letter said. "You have the power to decide my life."

"We are in the presence of a well-organized escalation, which can end only with the freeing of the political prisoners. After me there will be a third and a fourth and a fifth."

The letter twice insisted that "the police end all searches for me."

If the police hunt persists, the letter said, the result will

be "a murderous shootout, from which I will certainly not come out alive."

This part of the letter was the strongest evidence that all or part of it had been dictated by the front.

The abduction of Mr. Laporte from in front of his home, where he had been tossing a football, created an atmosphere of shock and fear in Montreal far greater than the impact of the kidnapping of Mr. Cross.

The consensus was that the front was better organized, more determined and more daring than had been thought.

The Quebec provincial police sent officers to protect Premier Bourassa and his family and other political leaders. Mr. Bourassa presided over an emergency evening Cabinet meeting in a heavily guarded downtown office building.

Police Intensify Efforts

The Montreal police department's antiterrorist squad, which had picked up and questioned suspected members of the front last week, renewed its efforts today in hopes of learning the whereabouts of Mr. Laporte.

One person taken in for questioning this morning was Robert Lemieux, the outspoken 29-year-old lawyer who has defended members of the front.

The newspaper *Dimanche Matin* reported that Mrs. James Cross and her maid had identified one kidnapper as Jacques Lanctot, 25, who has also been sought on a warrant alleging conspiracy to abduct the Israeli trade commissioner here last March.

The kidnappers of Mr. Laporte identified themselves this morning as the Chenier Cell, and the Cross kidnappers as the Liberation Cell. Dr. Jean Chenier was one of the heroes of the 1837 rebellion in Quebec against the English oligarchy.

The Chenier Cell said it required complete, unequivocal acceptance by the Government of the Liberation cell's original seven terms by 10 P.M. or Mr. Laporte "will be executed."

Those terms, in addition to sending freed political prisoners to Cuba or Algeria, were: payment of \$500,000 in gold, identification of an informer, an end of police searches for the kidnappers, rehiring of Montreal postal workers who lost their jobs earlier this year, and the reading on the state-owned television network of the front's position statement.

The Chenier cells left statements, three in all, in a subway station, a bus stop and a sidewalk trash basket. In each case, a telephone caller told the French-language radio station CKAC where to find the documents.

With the first message came Mr. Laporte's official identity card. With the second came a handwritten note from the minister to his wife.

The note said that he was "in good health and had passed a good night." The "important thing is that the authorities budge," it said.

The note was pronounced authentic by a handwriting expert who compared it with a letter known to have been written by Mr. Laporte.

With the third message came 16 credit cards and other documents from Mr. Laporte's wallet.

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NOT RECORDED

44 OCT 19 1970

Kidnapers^{A-1} Say They'll Negotiate

MONTREAL, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Quebec Liberation Front offered today to negotiate with the provincial government for the release of a British envoy and a Quebec official kidnaped by two Front cells last week.

Communiques from each of the cells indicated that the price was higher for the Canadian than for the British captive.

Trade Commissioner James Richard Cross of Britain was kidnaped Oct. 5. Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte was seized Oct. 10.

A letter attached to one of today's communiques was in Laporte's handwriting and it appealed to Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec to meet the terrorists' demands today or Tuesday.

That was the only indication that the Front had any sort of new deadline for the government to meet the ransom demands. Other deadlines with death threats, have passed.

Both communiques said the two men were alive and in good health. The messages were issued in response to a broadcast last night by Premier Bourassa asking the kidnapers to make contact and saying his government wanted to set up machinery to insure the safety of Cross and Laporte.

The communiques proposed Robert Lemieux, an attorney who has defended accused terrorists, as the Front's intermediary. Lemieux was picked up by police yesterday and the police said they intended to charge him with obstruction of justice. They did not go into detail, but Lemieux was at liberty today.

The provincial government tonight named a Montreal lawyer, Robert Demers, as its contact man for negotiations with the abductors.

The communique from the cell holding Cross said the two captives would be freed if two of seven demands were met.

These two demands called for a halt in the police search for the kidnapers and the release to Cuba or Algeria of 23 men in jail or awaiting sentence or trial in connection with terrorist activities.

The communique from the cell holding Laporte said he would be freed when the government met the seven demands made when Cross was seized.

The additional demands were for payment of \$500,000 in gold, publication of a Front manifesto, identification of the person who recently informed on a Front member and reinstatement of mail truck drivers fired when the government took over mail delivery in Montreal.

The Quebec Liberation Front, which wants the French-speaking province's independence from Canada, has sought in its campaign, launched in 1963, to win the support of the laboring man.

The communique from Laporte's abductors said the Front was asking its cells to suspend activities pending a period of negotiation. This is being done, it added, to prove good faith.

"However, if you display any evident bad faith we will swing into action," the communique said.

The communique involving Cross cautioned authorities: "Our patience does have limits."

Laporte, in the letter written last night, indicated that he felt Bourassa's radio address saved his life.

"I have just heard your speech," he wrote. "Thank you. I expected no less from you. While eating, quite frugally, I had the impression this evening of taking my last meal."

The Canadian government of Prime Minister Trudeau as well as the Quebec provincial government have been adamant in their refusal to free the 23 men in jail or awaiting trials. Trudeau and other officials have said this would be allowing the will of a minority to supersede that of a majority.

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145 OCT 19 1970

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KIDNAP 10-8 NX

DAY LD

BY TERRANCE W. MCGARRY

MONTREAL (UPI)--THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE TERRORISTS WHO KIDNAPED A BRITISH DIPLOMAT INCHED CLOSER WEDNESDAY -- THE KIDNAPERS POSTPONING EXECUTION OF THE DIPLOMAT AND THE GOVERNMENT ASKING THEM TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS FOR HIS RELEASE.

IN MONTREAL, A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC (FLQ), A CLANDESTINE FRENCH-CANADIAN SEPARATIST GROUP, ANNOUNCED IT WOULD POSTPONE FOR 24 HOURS -- UNTIL NOON (EDT) TODAY -- ANY ACTION AGAINST JAMES R. CROSS, THE SENIOR BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER.

BUT THE FLQ WARNED REPEATEDLY IT IS PREPARED TO KILL CROSS IF THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO REFUSE ITS DEMANDS. A LETTER FROM CROSS URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT THE KIDNAPERS' RANSOM CONDITIONS.

IN OTTAWA, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MITCHELL SHARP REPEATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BOW TO MOST OF THE RANSOM DEMANDS, BUT CALLED ON THE KIDNAPERS TO NAME A NEGOTIATOR TO DEAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO ARRANGE THE RELEASE OF CROSS.

CROSS, 49, WAS ABDUCTED MONDAY MORNING FROM HIS HOME BY FLQ GUNMEN.

THE LONG LIST OF RANSOM DEMANDS INCLUDED FREEDOM FOR 23 JAILED SEPARATISTS, \$500,000 IN GOLD, AND AN AIRLINER TO CARRY THE FREED PRISONERS AND GOLD TO SANCTUARY IN CUBA OR ALGERIA.

SPEAKING ON A TELECAST BY RADIO CANADA, THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION (CBC), SHARP SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS WILLING TO GO ALONG WITH ONE OF THE DEMANDS -- THAT THE KIDNAPERS' "MANIFESTO" BE READ IN FULL OVER THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED CBC NETWORK.

"BUT WE MUST HAVE ASSURANCES THAT, WITHOUT THE IMPOSITION OF UNACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS, MR. CROSS WILL BE DELIVERED SAFE AND SOUND," SHARP SAID.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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"AS A FIRST STEP, I INVITE THOSE HOLDING MR. CROSS TO NAME SOME PERSON WITH WHOM THE AUTHORITIES, OR PERSONS REPRESENTING THE AUTHORITIES, CAN DEAL WITH CONFIDENCE IN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS LEADING TO MR. CROSS' EARLY AND SAFE RELEASE."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID HANDWRITING CHECKS CONFIRMED THAT LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE KIDNAPERS, BEARING CROSS' SIGNATURE, WERE WRITTEN BY THE MISSING DIPLOMAT.

IN A COMMUNIQUE LEFT BY A COURIER AT FRENCH LANGUAGE RADIO STATION CKLM WEDNESDAY, THE KIDNAPERS SAID THEY WERE POSTPONING THE DEADLINE FOR ACTION 24 HOURS.

THEY LEFT A LETTER FROM CROSS, THAT SAID "I ASK THE AUTHORITIES TO RESPOND FAVORABLY TO THE DEMANDS OF THE FLQ."

ANOTHER LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO MRS. CROSS. FRIENDS OF THE CROSS FAMILY SAID MRS. CROSS INTENDED TO KEEP ITS CONTENTS "PRIVATE."

THE FLQ COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GOVERNMENT COULD "BE ASSURED WE WILL NOT KILL J. CROSS JUST FOR MONETARY REASONS"--INDICATING THE RANSOM DEMAND FOR GOLD WAS NOT AS IMPORTANT AS OTHER DEMANDS, SUCH AS FREEDOM FOR THE JAILED SEPARATISTS.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO DEMANDED AUTHORITIES "BRING TO A HALT POLICE ARRESTS AND RAIDS." THE MONTREAL STAR AND LOCAL RADIO STATIONS SAID RAIDS BY THE SPECIAL POLICE ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD HAD ROUNDED UP 25 TO 30 SUSPECTS WEDNESDAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE AND LETTERS FROM CROSS WERE DELIVERED BY AN FLQ COURIER TO RADIO STATION CKLM. THE COURIER LEFT QUICKLY WITHOUT SPEAKING.

THE SHORT LETTER FROM CROSS READ:

"1. I ASK THE AUTHORITIES TO RESPOND FAVORABLY TO THE DEMANDS OF THE FLQ. 2. IT WILL BE FASTER AND EASIER FOR EVERYONE IF ALL THE FLQ COMMUNIQUE ARE PUBLISHED IN FULL.

"3. PLEASE ASSURE THAT I AM WELL AND RECEIVING THE MEDICAMENTS FOR MY BLOOD PRESSURE. 4. I AM BEING WELL TREATED, BUT THE FLQ ARE DETERMINED TO ACHIEVE THEIR DEMANDS."

DESORMEAUX COMMENTED THAT CROSS MAY HAVE WRITTEN A TEXT DICTATED TO HIM BY THE FRENCH-SPEAKING KIDNAPERS, BECAUSE OF THE CLUMSY WORD USE IN THE THIRD SENTENCE.

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297A

KIDNAP 10-7 NX

2ND LD 245A

BY TERRANCE W. MCGARRY

MONTREAL (UPI) -- SEPARATIST TERRORISTS POSTPONED FOR 24 HOURS WEDNESDAY THE DEATH DEADLINE FOR KIDNAPED BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES CROSS, AND PRODUCED A LETTER PURPORTEDLY WRITTEN BY CROSS ASKING THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TO GIVE IN TO THEIR RANSOM DEMANDS.

THEY REPEATED THROUGH SEVERAL SOURCES THAT THEY ARE DETERMINED TO GET THEIR DEMANDS, AND ARE READY TO KILL CROSS IF THEY ARE THWARTED.

CROSS, 49, THE EQUIVALENT OF A BRITISH CONSUL IN MONTREAL, WAS KIDNAPED MONDAY BY GUNMEN OF A FRENCH-CANADIAN SEPARATIST GROUP, THE FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC (!!!), WHO THREATENED TO KILL HIM UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT MET A LONG LIST OF DEMANDS, INCLUDING \$500,000 IN GOLD.

THE GOVERNMENT DISMISSED THE DEMANDS AS "WHOLLY UNREASONABLE," BUT OFFERED TO NEGOTIATE.

IN A COMMUNIQUE LEFT BY A COURIER AT FRENCH LANGUAGE RADIO STATION CKLM WEDNESDAY, THE KIDNAPERS REPLIED THEY WERE POSTPONING THE DEADLINE FOR ACTION 24 HOURS--UNTIL NOON (EDT) THURSDAY--"TO GIVE THE AUTHORITIES A CHANCE TO MANIFEST THEIR GOOD INTENTIONS" FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

THEY LEFT A LETTER, HANDWRITTEN ON CHEAP WRITING PAPER AND SIGNED "J.R. CROSS," THAT SAID "I ASK THE AUTHORITIES TO RESPOND FAVORABLY TO THE DEMANDS OF THE FLQ."

ANOTHER LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO MRS. CROSS. FRIENDS OF THE CROSS FAMILY SAID MRS. CROSS INTENDED TO KEEP ITS CONTENTS "PRIVATE."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

THE HANDWRITING WAS BEING ANALYZED TO DETERMINE IF IT IS ACTUALLY THAT OF CROSS.

IN OTTAWA, PRIME MINISTER PIERRE TRUDEAU, FACING ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS CRISES HIS GOVERNMENT HAS HAD, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT "HOPE STILL EXISTS" THAT CROSS WILL BE SAVED. TRUDEAU TOLD REPORTERS THAT "IT IS A DIFFICULT DECISION WHEN YOU HAVE TO WEIGH A MAN'S LIFE IN THE BALANCE, BUT OUR COMMITMENT TO SOCIETY IS GREATER THAN ANYTHING ELSE. WE CANNOT LET A MINORITY GROUP IMPOSE ITS WILL ON THE MAJORITY BY VIOLENCE."

ROBERT LEMIEUX, A LAWYER WHO REPRESENTS MEMBERS OF THE FLQ, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO NEGOTIATE, IT SHOULD PUT FORTH ITS COUNTER-PROPOSALS "AND STOP PLAYING AROUND WITH A HUMAN LIFE THIS WAY."

THE FLQ COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GOVERNMENT COULD "BE ASSURED WE WILL NOT KILL CROSS JUST FOR MONETARY REASONS"--INDICATING THE RANSOM DEMAND FOR HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD WAS NOT AS IMPORTANT AS OTHER DEMANDS, SUCH AS FREEDOM FOR 23 JAILED SEPARATISTS, AND SAFE PASSAGE FOR THEM TO CUBA OR ALGERIA.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO DEMANDED THAT AUTHORITIES "BRING TO A HALT POLICE ARRESTS AND RAIDS." THE MONTREAL STAR AND LOCAL RADIO STATIONS SAID RAIDS BY THE SPECIAL POLICE ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD HAS ROUNDED UP 25 TO 30 SUSPECTS WEDNESDAY. POLICE REFUSED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORTS.

POLICE REFUSED TO COMMENT ON THE ARREST REPORTS. SUCH POLICE ACTION WOULD BREAK ONE OF THE CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY THE KIDNAPERS FOR CROSS' CONTINUED SAFETY, AND CHANGE A POLICE POLICY, ANNOUNCED EARLIER, OF AVOIDING SUCH ROUNDUPS TO KEEP THOSE WHO HOLD CROSS FROM GETTING JITTERY.

THE CROSS LETTERS AND FLQ COMMUNIQUE WERE DELIVERED TO STATION CKLM IN MONTREAL, THROUGH WHICH THE KIDNAPERS HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATING WITH AUTHORITIES.

PICKUP 12TH PGH 245A: AN EARLIER, AND ELIMINATE 13TH AND 14TH PGHS BGNG: THERE WERE

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KIDNAP 10-7 NX

INSERT 2ND LD KIDNAP MONTREAL 297A AFTER 4TH PGH XXX TO NEGOTIATE.
 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MITCHELL SHARP CALLED ON THE KIDNAPERS
 WEDNESDAY NIGHT TO NAME A REPRESENTATIVE TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE
 GOVERNMENT FOR CROSS' RELEASE.

SHARP, APPEARING ON A FRENCH TELECAST OF THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING
 CORP. (CBC), SAID THE GOVERNMENT STILL MAINTAINED MOST OF THE KIDNAPERS'
 DEMANDS WERE UNREASONABLE BUT WOULD MEET ONE OF THEM--THAT THEIR
 "MANIFESTO" BE READ OVER CBC.

"BUT WE MUST HAVE ASSURANCES THAT, WITHOUT THE IMPOSITION OF
 UNACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS, MR. CROSS WILL BE DELIVERED SAFE AND SOUND,"
 SHARP SAID. "AS A FIRST STEP, I INVITE THOSE HOLDING MR. CROSS TO NAME
 SOME PERSON WITH WHOM THE AUTHORITIES, OR PERSONS REPRESENTING
 AUTHORITIES, CAN DEAL WITH CONFIDENCE IN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS LEADING TO
 MR. CROSS' EARLY AND SAFE RELEASE."

PICKUP 5TH PGH 297A: IN A COMMUNIQUE

SUB 8TH PGH 2ND LD KIDNAP MONTREAL 297A 8TH PGH BGNG: THE HANDWRITING
 GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID A HANDWRITING ANALYSIS SHOWED THE LETTERS
 RECEIVED FROM THE KIDNAPERS WERE WRITTEN BY CROSS.

PICKUP 9TH PGH 297A: IN OTTAWA

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Kidnappers postpone execution

Envoy pleads with Canada

MONTREAL (UPI) — The Canadian government and the terrorists who kidnapped a British diplomat inched closer today — the kidnapers postponing execution of the diplomat and the government asking them to begin negotiations for his release.

In Montreal, a communique from the Front de Liberation du Quebec, a clandestine French-Canadian-separatist group, announced it would postpone for 24 hours — until noon today — any action against James Cross, the senior British trade commissioner.

The terrorists indicated they were attempting to get drugs for Mr. Cross' high blood pressure.

But the FLQ warned it is prepared to kill Mr. Cross if the government continues to refuse its demands. A letter from Mr. Cross urged the government to accept the kidnapers' ransom conditions.

NEGOTIATIONS URGED

In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp repeated that the government would not bow to most of the ransom demands, but called on the kidnapers to name a negotiator to arrange the release of Mr. Cross.

Mr. Cross, 49, was abducted Monday morning from his home by FLQ gunmen.

The long list of ransom demands included freedom for 23 jailed separatists, \$500,000 in gold, and an airliner to carry the freed prisoners and gold to sanctuary in Cuba or Algeria.

Speaking on Radio Canada, the French-language service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Mr. Sharp said the government was willing to go along with one of the demands — that the kidnapers' "manifesto" be read in full over the government-owned CBC network.

"But we must have assurances that, without the imposition of unacceptable conditions, Mr. Cross will be delivered safe and sound," Mr. Sharp said.

"As a first step, I am ready to hold Mr. Cross in some place, possibly in a hotel, where the authorities can deal with confidence in making arrangements leading to Mr. Cross' early and safe release."

HANDWRITING CONFIRMED

Government officials said handwriting checks confirmed that letters received from the kidnapers, bearing Mr. Cross' signature, were written by the missing diplomat.

In a communique left by a courier at French language radio station CKLM yesterday, the kidnapers said they were postponing the deadline for action 24 hours.

They left a letter from Mr. Cross, that said "I ask the authorities to respond favorably to the demands of the FLQ."

Another letter was addressed to Mrs. Cross. Friends of the Cross family said she intended to keep its contents "private."

The FLQ communique said the government could "be assured we will not kill J. Cross just for monetary reasons" — indicating the ransom demand for gold was not as important as other demands, such as freedom for the jailed separatists.

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 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News 2 _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
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 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Examiner (Washington) _____

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Thursday
 9:45 PM
 I ask the Authorities to respond
 immediately to the demands of the
 people of Quebec and to
 everyone if all the F.L.C.
 communiques are published
 in full
 I am aware that I am
 ill and receiving the
 treatments for my blood
 pressure
 I am being well treated
 but the F.L.C. as determined
 their demands
 J.R. Cross



—UPI Photo

Quebec Justice Minister
 Jerome Choquette broad-
 casts another appeal for
 the life of James Cross,
 whose authenticated note
 is shown at left.

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UPI-15

(KIDNAP)

OTTAWA--A 48-HOUR DEADLINE SET BY FRENCH SEPARATIST KIDNAPERS FOR THE SAFE RETURN OF A BRITISH DIPLOMAT EXPIRED TODAY WITH NO WORD ON HIS FATE.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CALLED THE RANSOM DEMANDS "UNREASONABLE" BUT OFFERED TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE KIDNAPERS. THE KIDNAPERS SET AN 8 A.M. EDT DEADLINE TODAY AND SAID THE HOSTAGE WAS HEALTHY BUT THEY WERE PREPARED TO KILL HIM IF NECESSARY.

THE DIPLOMAT, SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER JAMES R. CROSS -- THE EQUIVALENT OF THE BRITISH CONSUL IN MONTREAL -- WAS ABDUCTED FROM HIS BED MONDAY MORNING BY FOUR GUNMEN FROM THE FRONT DE LIBERATION QUEBECOIS (FLQ), A CLANDESTINE TERROR GROUP DEVOTED TO ACHIEVING INDEPENDENCE FOR FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC PROVINCE.

IN TURNING DOWN THE RANSOM DEMANDS, THE GOVERNMENT INVITED THE KIDNAPERS TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS. THE KIDNAPERS, TELEPHONING MONTREAL RADIO STATIONS, SAID THEY WOULD HOLD FAST TO THEIR DEMANDS AND LEFT A LETTER FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN AN OTTAWA BUS STATION.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MITCHELL SHARP, IN A DRAMATIC APPEARANCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT, SAID THE KIDNAPERS' RANSOM DEMANDS WERE "WHOLLY UNREASONABLE" AND WOULD NOT BE MET.

BUT HE SAID HE STILL HOPED "SOME BASIS CAN BE FOUND FOR MR. CROSS' SAFE RETURN. INDEED, I HOPE THE ABDUCTORS WILL FIND A WAY TO ESTABLISH COMMUNICATIONS TO ACHIEVE THIS."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-98

(KIDNAP)

MONTREAL--FOUR MEN, THREE OF THEM ARMED WITH SUBMACHINE GUNS, KIDNAPED THE SENIOR BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER FROM HIS HOME TODAY IN CANADA'S FIRST DIPLOMATIC KIDNAPING.

POLICE SAID A FRENCH CANADIAN SEPARATIST GROUP, THE FRONT DE LIBERATION QUERBECOIS (FLQ), CLAIMED CREDIT FOR THE KIDNAPING.

"INFORMATION IS VERY SPARSE," SAID BERNARD COLEMAN, FIRST SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION AT THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION OFFICE IN OTTAWA.

"WE HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST IDEA WHAT THE MOTIVES COULD HAVE BEEN. ALL WE KNOW IS THAT HE WAS FORCIBLY REMOVED FROM HIS HOME SHORTLY AFTER 8 A.M., THIS MORNING," HE SAID. "HIS WIFE WAS THE ONLY WITNESS."

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Kidnapers seen carrying out death threat

Fears mount for envoy

OTAAWA (UPI)—At the 8 a.m. deadline set by French separatists of a British diplomat passed, his fate remained unknown.

The government has refused the kidnapers' ransom demands and the kidnapers had replied they would kill the hostage if necessary.

The deadline expired at 8 a.m.

The diplomat, Senior Trade Commissioner James R. Cross — the equivalent of the British consul in Montreal — was abducted from his bed Monday morning by four gunmen from the Front de Liberation Quebecois (FLQ), a clandestine terror group devoted to achieving independence for French-speaking Quebec Province.

In turning down the ransom demands, the government invited the kidnapers to open negotiations. The kidnapers, telephoning Montreal radio stations, said they would hold fast to their demands and left a letter for the government in an Ottawa bus station.

Robert Lemieux, a lawyer who represents arrested FLQ members in court, told a news conference in Montreal, "on the basis of my professional contacts with members of the FLQ for the past three years ... I have no doubts Mr. Cross will be executed if the demands are not met."

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, in a dramatic appearance in the House of Commons last night, said the kidnapers' ransom demands were "wholly unreasonable" and would not be met.

But he said he still hoped "some basis can be found for Mr. Cross' safe return. Indeed, I hope the abductors will find a way to establish communications to achieve this."

Mr. Sharp told newsmen outside the House, "we would like to talk to them because there are some conditions we could meet." He did not say what they were.

The FLQ replied by calling two Montreal radio stations.

"The caller said they didn't care about the life of one politician — that the lives of the FLQ men in jail were more important than his," said Claude Moutin of Station CKAC.

"He said Mr. Cross was in a very good health, and they gave him permission to write a letter to his wife," said Mr. Moutin.

Station CKLM said a caller there notified them there was a letter for the government in locker 230 at the provincial transport bus station in Ottawa.

The letter was found by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"The caller said they were ignoring the statement from Ottawa, and sticking to their original demands and they must be met by 8 this morning," Mr. Moutin said. The government had earlier regarded 8:30 a.m. as the deadline.

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 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Examiner (Washington) _____

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KIDNAP 10-6 NX

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BY TERRANCE W. MCGARRY

MONTREAL (UPI)--MONTREAL POLICE SAID LATE MONDAY THEY HAD CALLED OFF THEIR SEARCH FOR BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES R. CROSS IN ORDER TO KEEP HIS KIDNAPERS FROM GETTING NERVOUS AND ENDANGERING THE VICTIM.

"A MAN'S LIFE IS AT STAKE," SAID A POLICE SPOKESMAN, "WE DON'T WANT TO MAKE THE TERRORISTS JITTERY."

IN OTTAWA, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED A TOUGH STANCE APPARENTLY HOPING TO TRACK DOWN THE SEPARATIST TERRORISTS WITHOUT SUBMITTING TO THEIR DEMANDS--A DEVELOPMENT CONTRARY TO THE EXPRESSED POLICIES OF PRIME MINISTER PIERRE TRUDEAU.

CREDIT FOR THE KIDNAPING WAS CLAIMED BY THE FRONT DE LIBERATION QUEBECOIS (FLQ) AN UNDERGROUND GROUP SEEKING SEPARATION OF FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC FROM ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADA.

TRUDEAU, A FRENCH-CANADIAN HIMSELF, HAS MADE OPPOSITION TO SEPARATION A CORNERSTONE OF HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

HIS EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MITCHELL SHARP SAID MONDAY HE WAS HOPEFUL "THERE WOULD BE NO NEGOTIATIONS, THAT THESE CRIMINALS WILL BE APPREHENDED AND THE DIPLOMAT WILL BE RELEASED." HE SAID THERE WAS NO REASON TO GIVE "AID AND COMFORT TO BLACKMAILERS."

IN MONTREAL MRS. CROSS ASKED LOCAL RADIO STATIONS TO BROADCAST A PLEA TO THE KIDNAPERS TO MAKE SURE HER HUSBAND GETS HIS TWICE-DAILY DOSE OF MEDICINE NEEDED FOR A HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE CONDITION.

CROSS, THE SENIOR BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER--THE EQUIVALENT OF THE BRITISH CONSUL IN MONTREAL--WAS ABDUCTED EARLY MONDAY BY FOUR MEN, THREE OF THEM ARMED WITH SUBMACHINEGUNS, IN CANADA'S FIRST DIPLOMATIC KIDNAPING.

IN AN EIGHT-PAGE LETTER TO THE NEWS MEDIA THE FLQ CLAIMED CREDIT FOR THE KIDNAPING AND MADE A SERIES OF DEMANDS IN RETURN FOR CROSS' RELEASE.

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THEY INCLUDED:

- RELEASE OF 10 JAILED SEPARATIST POLITICAL "PRISONERS;"
- PAYMENT OF A "VOLUNTARY TAX" OF \$500,000 IN GOLD;
- AN AIRLINER AND SAFE PASSAGE TO CUBA OR ALGIERS;
- IDENTIFICATION IN QUEBEC NEWSPAPERS, WITH A PHOTO, OF THE INFORMANT THE FLQ BELIEVES TURNED IN TO POLICE ONE OF ITS CELLS;
- "NO POLICE ACTION" TO TRACK DOWN THE KIDNAPERS.

THE GOVERNMENT WAS GIVEN 48 HOURS TO MEET THE FLQ DEMANDS, A DEADLINE WHICH WILL EXPIRE AT 8:30 A.M. (EDT) WEDNESDAY. AFTER THAT TIME "WE WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HAPPENS," THE RANSOM NOTE WARNED.

IT WAS THE DEMAND FOR "NO POLICE ACTION" WHICH PROMPTED MONTREAL AUTHORITIES TO CALL OFF ITS HUNT FOR CROSS WHO WAS WHISKED FROM HIS BED MONDAY BY THE ABDUCTORS AND TAKEN AWAY IN A TAXI WHILE HIS WIFE LOOKED ON.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TRUDEAU AND SHARP WERE FOLLOWING THE SITUATION CLOSELY, AND HAD AGREED TO WAIT UNTIL DEVELOPMENTS TODAY BEFORE DECIDING ON THE NECESSITY OF NEGOTIATING WITH THE KIDNAPERS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN OTTAWA, SAID THE RANSOM NOTE WAS "STRIKINGLY SIMILAR" TO A NOTE UNCOVERED BY POLICE THIS SUMMER WHO BROKE UP AN ALLEGED PLOT BY A SEPARATIST GROUP TO KIDNAP HARRISON W. BURGESS, THEN THE U.S. CONSUL IN MONTREAL.

THE RANSOM TERMS WERE BASICALLY THE SAME IN THAT INSTANCE, HE SAID. THREE MEN WERE ARRESTED AND THEIR CASE IS BEFORE A MONTREAL COURT.

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UPI-152

(KIDNAP)

OTTAWA--EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MITCHELL SHARP ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT "WILL NOT MEET" THE RANSOM DEMANDS OF A FRENCH CANADIAN SEPARATIST GANG THAT KIDNAPPED BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES R. CROSS IN MONTREAL.

SHARP SAID THE CONDITIONS FOR THE SAFE RELEASE OF CROSS WERE TOO STEEP FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO AGREE TO THEM.

A LAWYER WHO REPRESENTS MEMBERS OF THE GROUP THAT WAS BLAMED FOR THE KIDNAPING TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE HAD "NO DOUBTS" THE HOSTAGE WOULD BE KILLED UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT GRANTS THEIR DEMANDS.

THE FRONT DE LIBERATION QUEBECOIS (FLQ), A CLANDESTINE FRENCH CANADIAN SEPARATIST GROUP, CLAIMED CREDIT FOR THE KIDNAPING OF JAMES R. CROSS, SENIOR BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER, FROM HIS MONTREAL HOME YESTERDAY.

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Canada Rejects Kidnapers' Demands

MONTREAL (AP)—A threat against the life of a British diplomat neared its deadline today as Canadian officials waited through the night for further word from the Quebec separatists who kidnaped James R. Cross. The government already had rejected the ransom demands and showed no sign of giving in.

A Montreal radio station received a message last night purporting to come from the kidnapers. It gave the government until 8:30 a.m. today to meet their demand for the release to Cuba or Algeria of 21 men in prison or awaiting trial. It also demanded \$500,000 in gold.

"If they do not comply with our demands, we won't hesitate to do away with Mr. Cross," the message said.

Letter Mailed

The note said Cross was well and a letter from him to his wife had been mailed in downtown Montreal.

The message was found about two hours after Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp told the House of Commons in Ottawa that the ransom demands were "wholly unreasonable" and "will not be met."

But Sharp called on the kidnapers to negotiate with the government, saying, "It may be there are conditions we could meet."

Second Message

Another message purportedly from the kidnapers was found in an Ottawa bus station early today. It referred to five essential

conditions for the release of Cross without listing them and called for a reply by 9 a.m., a spokesman for the foreign ministry said. Sharp in his statement and listed seven demands by the kidnapers.

Cross, 49, is Britain's senior trade commissioner in Canada.

He was kidnaped from his home Monday by members of the Front de Liberation Quebecois (FLQ) which for years has been waging a campaign of terrorist bombings to make French-speaking Quebec independent. Included among the men whose release is demanded are four who are serving life sentences, three for murder. Three are out on bail awaiting trial, two are awaiting sentence and three are in jail awaiting trial.

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UPI-168

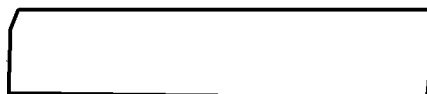
(KIDNAP)

MONTREAL--A COURIER DELIVERED A LETTER TO A MONTREAL RADIO STATION TODAY PURPORTEDLY WRITTEN BY KIDNAPED BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES CROSS, ASKING THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TO GRANT HIS ABDUCTORS' RANSOM DEMANDS.

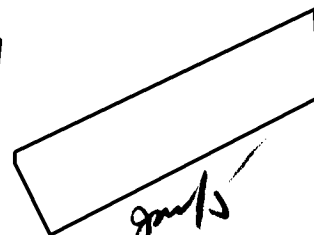
CROSS WAS KIDNAPED MONDAY BY FOUR ARMED MEMBERS OF THE FRONT DE LIBERATION QUEBECOIS (FLQ), AND IS BEING HELD UNDER THREAT OF DEATH BY THE TERRORISTS WHO HAVE MADE A SERIES OF RANSOM DEMANDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

"I ASK THE AUTHORITIES TO RESPOND FAVORABLY TO THE DEMANDS OF THE FLQ," SAID THE TEXT OF THE LETTER SUPPOSEDLY WRITTEN BY CROSS, DELIVERED TO RADIO STATION CKLM IN MONTREAL.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Police delay search for Briton

Jittery kidnapers feared

MONTREAL (UPI) — Police last night called off their search for kidnaped British diplomat James Cross.

"A man's life is at stake," said a police spokesman. "We don't want to make the terrorists jittery."

In Ottawa, the Canadian government maintained a tough stance apparently hoping to track down the separatist terrorists without submitting to their demands — onrtrary to the expressed policies of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Credit for the kidnaping was claimed by the Front de Liberation Quebecois, an underground group seeking separation of French-speaking Quebec from English-speaking Canada.

Mr. Trudeau, a French-Canadian himself, has made opposition to separation a cornerstone of his politics.

His External Affairs minister Mitchell Sharp said he was hopeful "there would be negotiations, that these criminals will be apprehended and the diplomat will be released." He said there was no reason to give aid and comfort to blackmailers.

In Montreal, Mrs. Cross asked local radio stations to broadcast a plea to the kidnapers to make sure her husband gets his twice-daily dose of medicine for high blood pressure.

Mr. Cross, senior British trade commissioner — the equivalent of the British consul in Montreal — was abducted early yesterday by four armed men, in Canada's first diplomatic kidnaping.

In an eight-page letter to the news media the FLQ made a series of demands in return for Mr. Cross' release. They included:

Release of 10 jailed separatist political prisoners; payment of a voluntary tax of \$500,000 in gold; an airliner and safe passage to Cuba or Algiers; identification in Quebec newspaper.

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 Examiner (Washington) _____

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~~pers. with a~~ photo, of the informant ~~the ELQ~~ believes turned in to police one of its cells; and no police action to track down the kidnapers.

The government was given 48 hours to meet the demands, a deadline which will expire at 8:30 a.m. tomorrow. After that, "we will not be responsible for what happens," the ransom note warned.

It was the demand for "no police action" which prompted Montreal authorities to call off its hunt for Mr. Cross who was whisked from his bed by the abductors and taken away in a taxi while his wife looked on.

Government sources said Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Sharp had agreed to wait until developments today before deciding on the necessity of negotiating with the kidnapers.

A spokesman for the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, said the ransom note was "strikingly similar" to a note uncovered

by ~~police~~ this summer who broke ~~up an~~ alleged plot by a separatist group to kidnap Harrison Burgess, then the U. S. consul in Montreal.



JAMES CROSS

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UPI-17

(KIDNAP)

MONTREAL--MONTREAL POLICE SAID LATE YESTERDAY THEY HAD CALLED OFF THEIR SEARCH FOR BRITISH DIPLOMAT JAMES R. CROSS IN ORDER TO KEEP HIS KIDNAPERS FROM GETTING NERVOUS AND ENDANGERING THE VICTIM.

"A MAN'S LIFE IS AT STAKD," SAID A POLICE SPOKESMAN, "WE DON'T WANT TO MAKE THE TERRORISTS JITTERY."

IN OTTAWA, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED A TOUGH STANCE APPARENTLY HOPING TO TRACK DOWN THE SEPARATIST TERRORISTS WITHOUT SUBMITTING TO THEIR DEMANDS -- A DEVELOPMENT CONTRARY TO THE EXPRESSED POLICIES OF PRIME MINISTER PIERRE TRUDEAU.

CREDIT FOR THE KIDNAPING WAS CLAIMED BY THE FRONT DE LIBERATION QUEBECOIC (FLQ), AN UNDERGROUND GROUP SEEKING SEPARATION OF FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC FROM ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADA.

TRUDEAU'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MITCHELL SHARP SAID HE WAS HOPEFUL "THERE WOULD BE NO NEGOTIATIONS, THAT THESE CRIMINALS WILL BE APPREHENDED AND THE DIPLOMAT WILL BE RELEASED." HE SAID THERE WAS NO REASON TO GIVE "AID AND COMFORT TO BLACKMAILERS."

IN MONTREAL MRS. CROSS ASKED LOCAL RADIO STATIONS TO BROADCAST A PLEA TO THE KIDNAPERS TO MAKE SURE HER HUSBAND GETS HIS TWICE-DAILY DOSE OF MEDICINE NEEDED FOR A HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE CONDITION.

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OCT 15 1970

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Kidnappers of British Aide In Quebec Extend Deadline

By EDWARD COWAN
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Oct. 7—The Quebec Separatists who kidnapped James R. Cross, senior British trade commissioner in Quebec, extended today for 24 hours, until noon Thursday, the deadline for meeting their ransom demands for his release.

A new statement by the Front for the Liberation of Quebec gave rise to hope that the 49-year-old British diplomat might be released unharmed even if the original ransom terms were not satisfied in full.

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, said last night that the original "set of demands will not be met." But he invited the kidnappers to "establish communication" with the Government so that "some basis can be found for Mr. Cross's safe return."

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, defending the Government's firm position, said, "We can't let a minority group impose their view on the majority by violence."

"It's a difficult condition when you have to weigh a man's life in the balance," he said. "Our commitment to society is greater than anything else."

Mr. Cross was abducted from his Montreal home Monday morning at gunpoint by two men and driven away in a taxi bearing the fleet name LaSalle. A LaSalle taxi was found today at Sorel, about 40 miles northeast of Montreal. The police were checking to determine whether it was the vehicle used by the kidnappers.

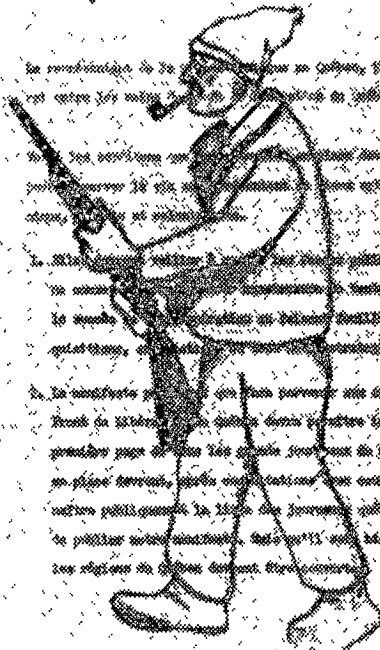
The front delivered a new statement, its fourth in three days, to a Montreal radio station this afternoon and with it two letters purporting to be from Mr. Cross. One, addressed to his wife, was reportedly turned over to the police unopened. According to one report, Mr. Cross told his wife that he was well and that she should not worry.

The police firmed that the handwriting was that of Mr. Cross, but the phrasing suggested that the contents had been dictated by his captors.

front de liberation du quebec

communiqué

opération libération



RANSOM NOTE: This is the first page of the original eight-page ransom note issued Monday by the Front for the Liberation of Quebec after the kidnapping of James R. Cross, the senior British trade commissioner in Quebec.

The front said it was extending the deadline to permit the authorities to "show their good faith." It also said: Be assured that we do not put the life of diplomat James Cross in jeopardy for a question of money."

The original ransom demands included \$500,000 in gold, the release of 23 "political prisoners"—not a dozen as was thought—and the identification by the police of the informer who exposed a front cell broken up last summer.

In all of its statements the front has indicated a strong desire for publicity. Consequently, there was some small hope tonight that if the terrorists got publicity they might release Mr. Cross without acceptance of all of their other demands.

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Washington

UPI-19

(KIDNAP)

MONTREAL--THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE TERRORISTS WHO KIDNAPED A BRITISH DIPLOMAT INCHED CLOSER YESTERDAY -- THE KIDNAPERS POSTPONING EXECUTION OF THE DIPLOMAT AND THE GOVERNMENT ASKING THEM TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS FOR HIS RELEASE.

IN MONTREAL, A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC (FLQ), A CLANDESTINE FRENCH-CANADIAN SEPARATIST GROUP, ANNOUNCED IT WOULD POSTPONE FOR 24 HOURS -- UNTIL NOON (EDT) TODAY -- ANY ACTION AGAINST JAMES R. CROSS.

BUT THE FLQ WARNED REPEATEDLY IT IS PREPARED TO KILL CROSS IF THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO REFUSE ITS DEMANDS. A LETTER FROM CROSS URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT THE KIDNAPERS' RANSOM CONDITIONS.

IN OTTAWA, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MITCHELL SHARP REPEATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BOW TO MOST OF THE RANSOM DEMANDS, BUT CALLED ON THE KIDNAPERS TO NAME A NEGOTIATOR TO DEAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO ARRANGE THE RELEASE OF CROSS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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FRONT De Liberation Quebecois

Kidnapping in Quebec

The governments of Canada and of the province of Quebec are courageously refusing to meet the grotesque demands of the Quebec separatists who kidnapped the British trade representative, James R. Cross. They know that capitulation would only encourage other political kidnappings, and that the despicable criminals involved in this affair had undoubtedly been inspired by the success of some similar attacks on foreign diplomats in other countries. The release last week of imprisoned Arab terrorists by Britain, West Germany and Switzerland also must have encouraged the Quebec plotters since it represented at least a partial surrender to a related form of kidnapping, aerial hijacking.

This relatively new form of political terrorism and blackmail threatens the orderly conduct of diplomacy and international relations by every country since all diplomats—regardless of the nations they represent—are vulnerable to kidnapping or worse. In the present case, those who abducted Mr. Cross demanded, among other concessions, provision of transportation for the prisoners they want released to safe havens in Cuba and Algeria. Yet Cuban and Algerian diplomats are as open to such attacks as Mr. Cross was, so it really cannot be in the interests of the Cuban, Algerian or any other government which wants to maintain foreign relations to encourage or assist such thugs.

If enough states, like Uruguay and Canada, refuse to surrender to political kidnappers, such incidents may diminish. But an even stronger weapon against these tactics would be an international agreement that no nation would give refuge to such kidnappers or to individuals released from jail in cases where political ransom had been paid. Such a policy in no way contravenes the traditional practice of providing political refuge since those involved in this blackmail trade are criminals striking at the fundamental pillars of international order, regardless of ideology.

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UPI-125

(KIDNAP)

MONTREAL--A FRENCH CANADIAN SEPARATIST GROUP TODAY ABDUCTED THE SENIOR BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER AT THE POINT OF SUBMACHINEGUNS IN CANADA'S FIRST DIPLOMATIC KIDNAPING.

THEY DEMANDED A HALF MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD, THE RELEASE OF SOME JAILED SEPARATISTS AND SAFE PASSAGE BY PLANE TO CUBA, POLICE SAID.

FOUR MEN FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE ELEGANT DOWNTOWN HOME OF JAMES R. CROSS - THE EQUIVALENT OF THE BRITISH CONSUL IN MONTREAL -- AND TOOK HIM AWAY IN A TAXI.

CREDIT FOR THE KIDNAPPING WAS CLAIMED BY THE FRONT DE LIBERATION QUEBECOIS (FLQ), AN UNDERGROUND GROUP WHICH IS SEEKING THE SEPARATION OF FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC FROM ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADA.

WITNESSES HEARD THE KIDNAPPERS GRUNT "WE'RE THE FLQ" AS THEY FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE CROSS HOME, SAID CHIEF DETECTIVE INSPECTOR ROLAND JODOIN.

IN A EIGHT-PAGE LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE NEWS MEDIA AND POLICE, THE FLQ, CLAIMING CREDIT FOR THE KIDNAPPING, DEMANDED IN RETURN FOR THE RELEASE OF CROSS THAT THEY BE PAID \$500,000 IN GOLD, CERTAIN JAILED SEPARATISTS BE RELEASED, AND THEY BE PROVIDED WITH AN AIRLINER AND SAFE PASSAGE TO HAVANA, SAID QUEBEC PROVINCIAL POLICE INSPECTOR J.P. MELANCON.

CITY POLICE CONFIRMED THE RANSOM TERMS.

THE RANSOM DEMANDS WERE RELAYED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN OTTAWA, BUT THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF WHETHER THE TERMS WOULD BE MET. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID EARLIER THAT PRIME MINISTER PIERRE TRUDEAU CONVOKED HIS TOP ADVISERS IN "AN URGENT SESSION" WHEN THE KIDNAPPING WAS REVEALED.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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British Aide Kidnaped In Montreal

By Gerald Waring

Special to The Washington Post

OTTAWA, Oct. 5—French Canadian separatists kidnaped the senior British diplomat in Montreal from his home this morning. They demanded \$500,000 in gold, the freeing of 13 jailed separatists within 48 hours and their safe passage to Cuba or Algeria in return for his release.

Late today, police said an intensive search for the diplomat, Trade Commissioner James R. Cross, 49, had produced no results.

Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp said of his country's first diplomatic kidnapping, "We really don't know how to deal with it."

Cross was kidnaped at gunpoint at 8:15 a.m. from his home in the fashionable Mount Royal section of Montreal. His abductors—either four or five men—left with Cross in a taxi-cab.

Notes reportedly found on the campus of the University of Montreal this afternoon made the ransom demands and linked the kidnaping to the Front de Liberation Quebecois (FLQ), an underground group that is seeking the separation of French-speaking Quebec from English-speaking Canada.

The FLQ, founded in 1963 as a small offshoot of various separatist groups, supports Cuban-style revolution and is strongly anti-American.

The 13 men in jail are members of the FLQ, which carried out a series of bombings during the 1960s, mostly in Montreal and Quebec City, that caused three deaths. Among their targets was the Montreal Stock Exchange.

When he was informed of the ransom demands, Sharp said he hoped that "there will be no need for negotiations, that these criminals will be captured and the diplomat will be released."

Sharp said in the House of Commons that extra protection will be provided for foreign diplomats in Canada.

Cross, who has been in Montreal since 1968, was born in Nenagh, Ireland, and was graduated from Dublin's Trinity University. He has held trade commission posts in New Delhi, Halifax, Winnipeg and Kuala Lumpur. He is married and has a 22-year-old daughter.

British officials said Cross suffers from high blood pressure and was abducted without a supply of a drug which he takes twice a day. They

appealed to his kidnapers to obtain the drug for him.

According to police accounts, two men bearing a gift-wrapped box rang the bell at the Cross residence this morning and told the maid that they had a birthday present for the diplomat, who was 49 on Sept. 29.

One of the men produced a gun, others joined them and they forced the maid to lead them to Cross's bedroom. They ordered Cross to dress, handcuffed him and led him to the waiting taxi.

In Commons, former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker called for the mobilization on the case of Royal Canadian Mounted Police from all across Canada. "The mounted police always get their man," Diefenbaker said.

Sharp replied that "the RCMP has mobilized all its talents in this case."

Earlier this year police reported a plot to kidnap Harrison W. Burgess, U.S. consul general in Montreal. On March 28 two men were charged with conspiracy to kidnap Moise Golon, Israeli trade commissioner in Montreal. They are awaiting trial.



JAMES CROSS
... taken at gunpoint

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Front De Libération de Québec

Wm. J. Sullivan

UPI-51

ADD KIDNAP, OTTAWA (UPI-15)

A NOTE TO THE GOVERNMENT LEFT IN AN OTTAWA BUS TERMINAL MENTIONED A 9 A.M. DEADLINE AND A MONTREAL RADIO STATION SPECULATED THE DEADLINE HAD BEEN EXTENDED TO NOON.

AN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID AT 10 A.M.

"THERE STILL HAS BEEN NO DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE KIDNAPERS; WE ARE STILL HOPEFUL THAT CONTACT CAN BE ESTABLISHED WITH THEM AND THAT ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR THE RELEASE OF THE DIPLOMAT."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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